Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XIX. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1865. NUMBER 163.

EXPIATION.

THE END OF WIRZ.

HIS EXECUTION AT THE OLD CAPITOL YESTERDAY.

LETTER TO HIS COUNSEL—HE PROTESTS HIS INNOCENCE.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION OF GOV. OGLESBY.

Important from South America.

War Declared Between Spain and Chili.

The Jamaica Insurrection Suppressed.

RESULTS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS.

Important Interview With the North Carolina Delegation.

Some Plain Talk from the President.

AN ENGLISH WAR STEAMER BLOWN UP.

PROCLAMATION.

To the People of the State of Illinois.

If ever a nation had cause to be thankful, a people to feel grateful, these United States and the people of this Nation may heartily rejoice to-day, and in the spirit of devout thankfulness fall upon their knees before the Great Jehovah. If our God had not saved us, how have we been saved? ...

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State of Illinois to be affixed. Done at Springfield this tenth day of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

R. J. OGLESBY.

By the Governor:
SHARON TYNDALE, Secretary of State.

EXECUTION OF WIRZ.

Details of the Preparation—His Ribaldry—Sends for a Priest—Is Visited by Ladies.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.

The execution of Henry Wirz attracted crowds of spectators to the Old Capitol this morning. ...

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

Military Auditing Committee—Coming Session of the Legislature—Gov. Morton's Message.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 10.

FROM MILWAUKEE.

Result of the Legislative Election.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 10.

FROM CINCINNATI.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Nov. 10.

Declares His Innocence on the Gallows—The Gallows—The Charges and Verdict—Order of the President for His Execution—How Wirz Appeared—His Last Words—Execution—How the Crowd Outside Acted, &c.

Mr. Schade's Interview with President Johnson—Wirz' Letter to Mr. Schade, Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.

Death of the President's Only Brother—Proposed Amendment to the Constitution—Breaking up the Provost Marshal General's Bureau—Land Sales—British Barbarism in Jamaica.

Interview of the North Carolina Delegation with the President—Mr. Reed's Speech—The President's Reply—The President Instructs Gov. Holden to Hold on to his Office—The President Insists upon the Constitutional Amendment.

The Craven Court Martial—The Trial Between the Winooski and Algonquin—Report of the Chief Engineers, &c.

FROM LAWRENCE.

Continued Depredations of the Indians.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Nov. 10.

FROM ST. PAUL.

The Election—Union Majority about 3,000—Indian Chiefs to be Hung To-morrow, &c.

FROM CINCINNATI.

A Heavy Railroad Suit—A Million and a Half Dollars Involved.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK.

Attack by Roughs—Death of Geo. Arnold (McArone)—Mormons on the Rampage—Report and Denial—Meeting of the Commissioners of Health—The St. John Investigation—The Cholera—Appeal to the Women of Ireland, Etc.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

War Declared between Spain and Chili—All the Ports of Chili declared Blockaded—The Diplomatic Corps in Chili Protest against the Manner of the Blockade—Prospect of a General South American Alliance to assist Chili.

JAMAICA INSURRECTION.

Arrest of the Leaders—They are Dealt with in a Summary Manner—Many of the Insurrectionists Surrendering.

FLORIDA.

The State Convention—The Elements of Which it is Composed.

BALTIMORE.

Reward Offered by Governor Bradford—Thanksgiving—The Election, &c.

HAYTI.

CANADA.

Markets by Telegraph.

MIDNIGHT MARKET REPORT.

Destructive Fire.

The Propeller Free State in Trouble.

Jacksonville.

Albany Cattle Market.

Cincinnati Market.

Milwaukee Market.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

New York Market.

Buffalo Market.

Oswego Market.

New York Money and Stock Market.

New Advertisements.

Three Thousand Dollars — CLEAVER & TAYLER.

STATE STREET Dry Goods House. JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION! AUCTION! AUCTION! 1000 cases Dry Goods. C. W. PARDRIDGE & CO., 88 STATE STREET.

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CUTLERY.

SAVE YOUR FUEL BY THE PATENT STOVE PIPE DAMPER.

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GREAT Auction Sale of Lots. On the ground, MONDAY, Nov. 13, 1865, we will offer at auction to the highest bidder, 200 Lots, on State, Burnside, Butterfield and Arnold sts., and on Wabash and Wentworth avenues on MONDAY, Nov. 13th, at 10 o'cl'k A. M. Terms of payment easy and Title perfect. The sale will take place on the grounds, and free tickets on the horse cars to and from the place of sale will be furnished to all who may wish to attend, by calling for them at our office. This property is choice residence property, and in a healthy and growing part of the city. Plats can be seen in our office. CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., Real Estate Agents, 12½ Washington-St.

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TRUNKS. VALISES, CARPET BAGS, LOWEST CASH PRICES AT SEMPLE'S, 159 CLARK STREET.

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Printing Office for Sale.

JAMES R. BAKER & CO., Storage and Commission.

50 CHOPPERS

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LADIES, ATTENTION! FROM THE EASTERN AUCTIONS: Brocade Reps at 85 cts, worth $1.25; Saxony Plaids at 40 cts., worth 50; London Twills at 31 cts., worth 40. At C. & L. BALDWIN'S, No. 94 West Madison street, between Desplaines and Jefferson. HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF TRIMMINGS.

BOSTON UNDERWRITERS' OFFICE Chamber of Commerce, Chicago. NEW ENGLAND M. M. INSURANCE COMPANY, BOSTON. Capital and Assets, - - $1,200,000. $50,000. AMERICAN INSURANCE CO., BOSTON. Capital and Assets, - - - $650,000. $80,000. I. F. DOBSON & CO., No. 15 Chamber of Commerce.

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ARRIVAL OF MADAME AL...

ASTROLOGY.

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SPOONER'S CELEBRATED Fever and Ague REMEDY. Anti-Fever and Ague Remedy. FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Wholesale Druggists, Chicago, Ill.

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THE PLOWS TO WHICH WERE AWARDED THE FIRST PREMIUM At the late Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin State Fairs are Manufactured by WM. B. YOUNG & CO.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1865. THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING. 97 Chambers Street, New York. Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirts.

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Chicago Tribune.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

OFFICE, NO. 51 CLARK STREET.

[illegible]

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1865.

NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.

Receipts from Sales of the Chicago Daily Newspapers.

OFFICIAL.

Name of Paper.	Year Ending May 1, 1865.
Tribune	$270,270
Times	100,000
Journal	100,000
Post	[illegible]
Chicago Tribune	$270,270
Times, Journal and Post combined	[illegible]

MR. MEDILL'S LETTER.

Mr. Joseph Medill publishes a card in the *Evening Journal* which we transfer to our columns, in reply to certain friendly inquiries concerning his vote and action in the recent election. Mr. Medill announced, prior to the election, that he should vote for none but true and undoubted Union men; but that among the true and undoubted Union men who were candidates, he should vote for whom he pleased. He now tells how he did vote, and why he voted as he did, so that all reasonable curiosity would seem to be satisfied.

For the information of some of our friends outside of the city, who have manifested some interest in Mr. Medill's exercise of the right of suffrage in the present instance, it is proper for us to state that Mr. Medill resigned the position of managing editor of the Tribune some six months ago, as he stated in substance in his recent lecture before the teachers of our public schools. We are not in the habit of parading our internal affairs before the public, preferring to manage them in our own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, and allowing our readers to ascertain the policy of the Tribune from its columns, and to judge of its merits by what they find there. In this instance, however, it seems expedient to enlighten some of our friends who will otherwise be confused by the contrary positions assumed by Mr. Medill and the Tribune. Mr. Medill resigned the position as aforesaid in the month of May last, after a long, laborious and successful career, having gone through half a dozen revolutions in National and State politics, in each of which he was a not inconspicuous figure. He retains a chair in the Tribune office, and has a considerable pecuniary interest in its prosperity.

So much for that. As to the course of the Tribune during the recent political campaign, it is satisfactory to us to reflect that although Mr. Medill voted for a portion of the Bolters' ticket, as he had previously announced his intention of doing, the Tribune not only supported the Republican ticket, but trained all the other English Republican journals in the city into the support of the same ticket, and furnished them, from the beginning to the end, with effective and telling arguments, which they diligently paraded till the day of election. It is true that we indulged in less "blather" than some of our contemporaries, called fewer names, and omitted to blackguard the military men who were candidates on the other ticket, but in an intelligent community like ours, perhaps this discrepancy was not noticed to our disadvantage.

GOVERNOR MARVIN'S MESSAGE.

The message of Governor Marvin to the State Convention in Florida is the most reasonable State paper that has proceeded from any of the reconstructing governors. This is partly to be accounted for upon the fact that Governor Marvin is a Northern man, and, though for many years Judge of the U. S. District Court at Key West, was never a slave-owner. Unlike the other provisional governors, also, he was not even constructively a rebel, having left Florida at the commencement of the war and remained until its close in New York, of which State he was formerly a resident. Governor Marvin approaches the subject of reconstruction, therefore, with a mind less biased by pro-slavery predilections than any of his gubernatorial contemporaries.

Governor Marvin recommends to the Convention—1, that the secession ordinance be declared null and void; 2, that the rebel war [debt] be repudiated; 3, that slavery be forever prohibited by a constitutional clause; 4, that the anti-slavery amendment to the Federal constitution be ratified, and, 5, that a clause shall be inserted in the constitution "protecting the black race in common with the white race in their rights of person and property, and guarding the two races against discriminations to be made between them by the Courts or Legislature touching these rights." Gov. Marvin does not recommend that the Legislature shall be prohibited from discriminating between the two races in the matter of suffrage, or any other political privilege; on the contrary he thinks it proper, for the present, at least, that such discrimination should be made. But he urges with great clearness and force that the Convention shall not only secure to the negro his freedom, but give to him the same security and protection for his person and property that are given to the white man; that, in short, it shall award to the white and black races a perfect equality of justice. This equality, before the law of course can not be secured while the negro is excluded, either as witness or suitor, from the courts, and upon this point the views of Governor Marvin are those of every other unbiased jurist in the republic, he declares himself "unable to perceive the philosophy of any rule of evidence which shuts out the truth from the hearing of the jury." If the intention of the rule is to shut out falsehood, "how is to be known whether the testimony is true or false until the jury have heard it?"

Governor Marvin disclaims any knowledge of the views or wishes of the President, or of members of Congress, other than is generally known; but does not think, if the convention shall carry out his recommendations, that the members for Florida will be refused admittance, although all political franchises shall be withheld from the blacks. And in this he is probably correct. If every Southern State were to adopt, in full, the recommendations made by the Governor of Florida, it would be far better than there is at present reason to expect they will do, and it is not probable that the obstacles in the way of the immediate admission of their representatives to the floor of Congress would be difficult to overcome.

A CANADIAN SUGGESTION.

The Toronto *Globe* thinks people ought not to be frightened at the approach of the cholera, because "very many of the victims of that disease are persons for whom the grim King would soon have sent a summons in any event—persons whose constitutions had nearly given way, and, under the most favorable circumstances, would not have lived very long."

This is a most consolatory view of the subject, surely! Because a man has got to die some time, why should he object to dying at once? Why go to the trouble of sending for the doctor and incur a bill for medical attendance which somebody must pay? Why submit to the bad taste of unpleasant calomel and disagreeable jalap, when, by declining to [illegible] ... [illegible]

... method for allaying a cholera panic in this country, however efficacious it might prove in Canada.

THE CONTRACTION OF THE CURRENCY.

The New York Chamber of Commerce and the Boston Board of Trade, associations which represent nearly all the business enterprise of New York and the New England States, have recently passed resolutions recommending the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. McCulloch, for his efforts to reduce the volume of the paper currency of the country.

Such an expression of opinion is well-timed, and we trust every important commercial body in the country will follow the example set before them, so that Congress, at its next session, may be better able to judge of the question when it comes up for action. There will be great efforts made at Washington, this winter, by bankers and speculators to prevent Congress from taking any action looking toward a reduction of the currency, and those who have the true interests of the country at heart must be vigilant and watchful.

On the plea of providing the Southern States with National Bank Notes, an effort will doubtless be made to amend the National Banking Act so as to increase the circulation to five or six hundred millions of dollars. This must be opposed by every well-wisher of his country. At present we have about nine hundred millions of dollars of paper money of all kinds afloat—about three times more than is really required—and to increase that by a further issue of three hundred millions of National Bank Notes would, in the opinion of every sound business man, plunge the country into financial ruin. Even now prices are inflated to an extent which may be said to be dangerous to the prosperity of our country, and speculation is running wild in almost every department of trade and commerce.

Commercially speaking, we have thus far, since the commencement of the rebellion, escaped disaster; but should Congress authorize the further issue of two or three hundred million dollars of paper money, there is no saying how soon we may be plunged into a vortex of financial difficulties, from which it would take years to extricate us. Instead of an increase in the volume of our circulation, there ought to be an immediate decrease—gradual but sure—so as to bring financial affairs to a sound basis.

AN OPEN MARKET.

One of the practicable means of reducing the high prices of provisions and farm produce in Chicago would be by establishing in a central part of the city an open market. This would enable the producers to sell out their produce directly to consumers, in great part dispensing with the services of middlemen, and saving to both parties the enormous profits now made by retailers and speculators. Even if the latter should take stalls in the market, as is done in most of the New York markets, the amount of business they could do in such a central location would be so much increased over what they can do in their scattered and isolated shops in various parts of the city, that the saving would be equally great. If an open market such as exists in Boston, Albany and other Eastern cities were established in Chicago, it would probably be many years before these stall-keepers or middle-men would monopolize it, and in the meantime it would be a vast saving to our people.

Dearborn Park, which is substantially abandoned for the purposes of a park, would afford an admirable location for such a market. It is central, sufficiently large at present, and if a suitable structure were erected the market would not only vastly increase the value of real estate, the rate of rents, and the amount of business done in its vicinity, but would form an architectural ornament for this important square which must inevitably soon be devoted to some other purpose than that of a park.

The city at whose expense it should be built would find the investment a paying one, as the market fees and rents for stalls would, as in New York, soon pay an enormous interest on the value of the property. Will not our enterprising Common Council in the midst of their multifarious undertakings for the promotion of the welfare of the city duly consider the great importance of establishing an open city market.

"DEMOCRATIC" GENERALS.

When Sherman wrote his letter to Kilpatrick, denouncing the Copperheads, the Democratic party sank down before Abolitionism like poor stabbed Cæsar at the base of Pompey's statue, exclaiming "*Et tu Brute!*" They have now no generals, except general failure and general despondency. McClellan is at Rome, doubtless applying for a situation in a nunnery, or for leave to take the veil as a sister of charity, with the view of atoning for his infidelity to the Pope who commanded the army of Virginia, by his fidelity to the Pope who commands the army of the Vatican. Slocum and Patrick, in New York, have "busted." Runyon, the hero of the Reserve at Bull Run, is laid on the shelf in New Jersey. Gen. Morgan, who nominated McClellan in the Chicago Convention, has followed the fate of his chief in Ohio. Gen. Couch, although no doubt a virtuous Couch, has failed to give repose to ever restless Massachusetts.

Gen. Hobart, of Wisconsin, who was anxious only to deny to the negro the luxury of a vote, has been himself denied the still greater luxury of being voted for.

Gen. Benton, of Iowa,

"Has gone where the good darkies go,"

whom he would not allow to go to the polls. He and they have both retired to private life. Finally, last not least, Col. Vallandigham, a militia hero of Ohio, has ceased lecturing Uncle Sam and has taken to lecturing on the Psalms of David. Grant, Kilpatrick tells us, would cane the man who charged him with having any affinity with them. Under these circumstances we can only hope that our great telescope now being erected at Chicago will direct its first sweep among the constellations to the single purpose of determining whether among any of the planets or fixed stars there exists such a phenomenon as a "Democratic General," as upon this terrestrial orb they are scarcer than snakes in Ireland after the departure of St. Patrick, or than hens' teeth in the Sandwich Islands prior to the importation of chickens.

WOODFORD COUNTY.

The new-born love of Democrats for the "men in blue" was even more forcibly illustrated in the recent election in Woodford county than in Chicago.

Woodford has always heretofore been a strong Democratic county. In 1862, it gave Starne a majority over Butler of 455, and in 1864, it gave McClellan a majority over Lincoln of 415 (out of an aggregate vote of less than 6,000.) In the election this fall, the "Democracy," feeling sure of their strength, were not suddenly inspired with love for heroes in blue coats, as the Copperheads in this city professed to be. They nominated a straight Democratic ticket, and of course upon a straight Democratic ticket, no Union soldier's name could be allowed to appear, but the Copperheads nominated an ex-rebel soldier for County Judge. Those Democrats who had so far departed from the principles of their party as to wear blue coats and carry muskets—to become, indeed, "Lincoln hirelings"—were utterly ignored by the Democracy of Woodford, who relied upon their supposed majority to keep the party pure. The Republican party, on the other hand, nominated an out-and-out soldier's ticket, having upon it the names of some men who had formerly been Democrats but who had earned their title to popular gratitude by services in the army. The ticket was supported by the Union men of Woodford *en masse*, including every returned soldier in the county, and the result was that that Gibraltar of Copperheadism was overthrown, and the soldiers' ticket elected by a majority of over one hundred votes. This is another instance showing who are the friends of soldiers.

Cordwood of excellent quality has recently been purchased on the line of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway at $2.50 per cord, and brought into Chicago by car, paying $21.50 per car for freights. As the car holds eight cords, the cost of the wood in Chicago is but $6.50 per cord, a very satisfactory reduction on the retailers' prices, $13 to $15 per cord. We are informed that the freight cars of the company are at the disposal of any who will take the trouble to buy the wood and ship it, as the cars are loaded going eastward and many of them empty on their return. Let every family of moderate means in Chicago, lay in a car load for the coming winter, and prices will soon rule lower throughout the city.

The Mormons in Conference.

A great conference of the Mormons was held at Salt Lake from the 6th to the 10th of October, inclusive, but no new revelation was announced, and the principal thing done (excepting self-glorification) was to deliver one Walter M. Gibson over to the buffetings of Satan. President Brigham Young dismissed the conference with this rather lofty benediction:

"According to the authority that is vested in me, I bless you with all the blessings that are invested in me and in the Holy Priesthood, in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, as Apostles and as Prophets. I bless you, High Priests, as Seventies, as Elders, as Bishops, Priests, Teachers and Deacons. I bless you, my brethren and sisters, as parents, as children, as neighbors, as communities and as the servants and handmaidens of the Lord. I bless the musicians; I bless those who have made melody in our hearts by their voices and by their instruments of music; and I bless you with all that appertains to you, your houses, your fields, your flocks and your herds; and may the blessings of Heaven rest down upon you and be around your [illegible] ... I bless you and the land [illegible] ... in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ. Amen."

POLITICS IN ALABAMA.

A Discouraging View of the Situation.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

Mobile, Oct. 30, 1865.

The small crumb of election news from good old Connecticut, whence we have been accustomed to look for wooden nutmegs, clocks and insurance companies, gave us not a little aid and comfort down here; but the grand diapason chorus from the great States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Iowa, which is yet reverberating in our ears, has caused us to look several ways for that great millennial Sunday which we secesh regarded as so close at hand, when the copperheads and Andy Johnson were to lie down together, and the rebel was to lead them both.

Doubtless the result in those States will also cause some modification of the action, if not opinion, of the present executive, whose motions recently are of a very shaky character, and not much calculated to retain the confidence of people who pinned their faith to his famous assertion, that "traitors should be punished, and treason should be made odious." For to be a traitor, in this meridian, is the surest passport to government confidence and office that a man can have. Sad, but strange to say, all the treasury appointments throughout, as far as my observation, which is not small, extends, have been of a most singularly disloyal character. These rebel treasury agents have all well lined their pockets with government stealings, too.

We hear much in your Northern papers of the "loyalty," "good faith," &c., of the Southern people in the great change which has come over them within twelve months. This, whether you believe it or not, is all stuff. There is not, at this moment, an unconditional loyal politician or newspaper in all of the recently seceded States, to my knowledge. And I am very sorry to be compelled to say so; for if these two classes had seen fit to deal fairly with our people, they would be in a much more healthy condition, politically speaking, than they are. The people are not so much to blame for it; for, ignorant themselves, their only sources of information are the very dubious ones above named. It was a sad blunder, equal, as Talleyrand would say, to a crime, to permit a solitary individual of the old stock of either politicians or editors, ever again to practise their old vocations and deceptions upon the people. Instead of pardoning them and allowing them to go to work again, President Johnson ought to have banished every one of them from the country. If that had been done, in five years' time we might have hoped for some peace in this distracted region. At present the same old passions and prejudices are carefully pandered to, fostered and fed up. Instead of being candid with the people and telling them what they so well know, that our own mistakes have brought upon us all our woes, our editors fill half their sheets with extracts from those *loyal* organs, the N. Y. *World* and *News*, Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and your own *Times*, varied occasionally with something from the Albany *Journal* and N. Y. *Times*, which are really not much better. The other half of their editorials are made up of abuse of the poor negro, with sanctimonious lamentations over their lost rights, and what they hope to do again when these accursed blue coats and bayonets are sent away.

It would be amusing, if it were not sad, to see the anxiety of our old secesh politicians to get back into the Union they so recently fought to get out of. It is now the grand panacea for all ills; and how to do it, next to working the niggers, our late chattels, for nothing, and making them find themselves, is the problem that is racking the brains of all our "leading" men, from Richmond in Virginia to Houston in Texas. It will be the most fatuous blunder that Congress could commit, to admit one of these States again, as your peers and equals, until the Legislatures of all of them have passed the Constitutional Amendment, and then placed this miserable question of negro slavery finally and completely, and utterly beyond the reach of Conventions or Legislatures, whatever they may wish to do with it hereafter.

The genuflexions of a politico-religious body now or recently assembled in Philadelphia, known as the Episcopal Triennial Convention, have excited not a little the scorn and contempt of all true men who have seen their proceedings. "They abound in everything but piety and patriotism," exclaimed an eminent divine in my hearing the other day. If these Episcopal priests and laymen cannot do better than be led by the nose by a couple of unrepentant rebel traitors, they had better, for their own personal honor and the credit of both church and country, never come together again. To the Roman Catholic and Episcopal churches in the North exclusively belongs the dubious honor of utterly ignoring the great moral and religious nature of our late gigantic contest. [illegible] in the path of true religion, and they are welcome to it. If these worthies knew the utter and profound scorn with which even the rankest rebel in the South regards their knee crooking overtures to them, they would certainly halt in their degrading motions.

We have three candidates for the Washington Congress, in this district; one a recent officer in the Confederate army, who knows he is ineligible, but nevertheless persists. Another, a black flag, cotton burning advocate during the war, now anything to anybody to be elected. The third not much better, but has been a Union man. None of them ought to be elected, and it makes very little difference which one succeeds. Their views on political questions are not entitled to the least weight from any one.

Much as he is despised by both, the Southern negro is the only one here entitled to the kind regards of the North. Consistently and thoroughly loyal throughout; risking life and all else in the world to aid a Union prisoner, either to escape from his savage pursuers or to give such information as would help the cause; the truly patient and singularly Christian conduct of these people merits far different treatment than it has hitherto received from the Government. President Johnson, while worrying over the status of rebels who not six months ago sought his blood, and who now utterly hate and despise, much as they fawn upon and flatter him, could utterly ignore even the existence of this mighty body of Southern loyalists. He had the power, by a word, to seize the golden opportunity and at once cause to stand erect as men, more than half a million American freemen. He lacked, alas! the courage then to decree what would have made him truly great in the estimation of the world. Has his opportunity indeed passed away forever? If so, it remains for an American Congress to complete the task which this rebellion has forced upon them.

REFUGEE.

Journal of the Alabama Legislature.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

Washington, Nov. 3, 1865.

The journals of the rebel legislature of Alabama, from 1861 to 1864 inclusive, have been obtained by a gentleman of this city at much trouble, in consequence of the fact that when the Confederacy "caved in," in April last, the rebels destroyed all documents that would fasten their treason upon them. It will be recollected that in June last a delegation from Alabama came to this city, professing extreme loyalty and patriotic devotion to the Union and Government; and, although some of them had been a little rebellious *practically*, yet *theoretically*, they were sound to the core, and "had maintained, amid the most violent and proscriptive opposition, the principles of their early political education and their friendship for the National Government."

These documents furnish a most interesting episode in the political history of several of these new intensely loyal gentlemen, of which the following extracts from the journals of the legislature of that State furnish a specimen:

House of Representatives, Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 19, 1864.

Mr. Parsons, of Talladega, introduced the following resolutions:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama, in General Assembly convened, That our confidence in the patriotism and ability of President Davis is unabated; and that the vicissitudes of war and the reverse of battle cannot shake it; and we hereby tender to him our hearty thanks for his good [illegible] in the cause of our common country, together with the assurance of our continued [illegible] and support to the extent of our resources. May God prolong his life and give him strength to meet the demands of the present and future.

2. *Be it further resolved*, That in the judgment of this Legislature, it is the duty of Congress to increase the pay of our gallant soldiers, (especially of the privates and non-commissioned officers), so that they may be able to provide for their wives and children; and our Senators are instructed, and our Representatives are requested, to use their utmost endeavors to secure this result at the earliest day possible.

3. *Be it further resolved*, That the Governor of this State communicate a copy of these resolutions to his excellency Jefferson Davis, and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Mr. Chambers, of Barbour, moved to amend the second resolution so as "to increase the pay of all classes of our soldiers," which was carried, and on motion the resolutions of Mr. Parsons, as amended, were adopted—pp. 17, 18.

Mr. Parsons, as Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, reported favorably, with amendments, the Senate Bill to aid the Confederate Government in arresting deserters, &c., which amendments were adopted, and the Bill read a third time and passed—p. 63.

This bill is said to contain a provision declaring every man an outlaw and punishing with death, on conviction, all citizens of Alabama who should enlist in the Federal army. And expatriated and confiscated his property, every man who left the State to avoid giving any aid or encouragement to the late diabolical rebellion.

With this record, the Hon. Lewis E. Parsons is now the Provisional Governor of Alabama, while unconditional loyal men, good and true to the Government, throughout the rebellion, have been ignored and are subjected to a cruel, heartless persecution at home, by the minions, whom he has appointed to office in the several counties of that State.

ROBBERY IN ELKHORN, WIS.

Rockwell's Bank Plundered of $70,000.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

Elkhorn, Nov. 8.

A bold and outrageous robbery took place here night before last. Rockwell's bank is a wooden building, situated near the public square, but separated from other buildings. Generally it is occupied by young Rockwell night and day. The burglars selected this building and a night on which Rockwell was absent as the time and place of their depredations. It was also the night of election. They entered the building by a back door, blew open the large safe, and then took out the small steel safe from inside of it and loaded this into a wagon, and started. The sound of the explosion aroused two or three of the citizens, but no one thought enough of it to go out to see.

A company of young people passed while the robbers were at work and heard the noise, but did not stop. It was a moonlight night. Yet, notwithstanding these disadvantages, the robbers escaped with their booty. They have been tracked as far as Richmond, Ill., but have not yet been found. It was said that the [illegible] which they used had one shoe off that helped the sheriff to track them. They were also seen about 3 o'clock in the morning, driving rapidly.

The amount taken is not yet ascertained, but it is supposed to be very large. Several have lost their all. Rockwell, the banker, loses largely. The amount may reach $70,000.

SOUTHWESTERN INDIAN COUNCIL.

Treaties with the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas and Comanches.

[Correspondence of Chicago Tribune.]

Leavenworth, Nov. 5, 1865.

The Council lately assembled upon the Little Arkansas River, west of Fort Larned, Ks., for the purpose of treating with the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, Wichitas and Comanches, has been dissolved, the Commission having accomplished its work. Treaties were made with the tribes named, or rather with a majority of their bands. The three first named tribes were formerly recipients of annuities to the amount of $18,000 per annum. During late hostilities, they stole from Fort Larned and other stations, Government stock to the amount of $50,000. This will be deducted from the annuity. The bands also agree not to pass north of the Arkansas River or west of Fort Gibson, without authority of their agents. They will inhabit the western portion of the Indian Territory, between the Canadian and Arkansas Rivers.

Members of the Commission report the Indians as very much impoverished and broken in spirit. The Sand Creek affair ruined them, and the vigorous warfare since has completed their dejection and ruin. A large majority of their bands was represented at the Council. The presence of the Commissioners at first created great suspicion among them, fearing the intention was to use them as they claim Colonel Chivington did. After seven days' waiting, some of the chiefs came in, and others followed. In the opinion of the Commission the treaties made were satisfactory, and it is believed will be adhered to by the Indians.

A few bands of Cheyennes, Kiowas and Arapahoes are still hostile. These have united themselves with the Sioux, and are engaged in raiding upon the Overland Route, between Kearney, Laramie and Denver. It is credited generally among plainsmen that there are many of the Missouri bushwhackers and thieves operating with these savages. A train lately arrived at Atchison was attacked and two of the raiders shot in the fight that ensued. They are reported to have been whites.

Much additional evidence, of a character unfavorable to the Chivington side, has been taken by Gen. Sanborn's commission, and also by ex-Maj. Gen. A. McCook's, who was instructed by the War Department to investigate the affair. This evidence makes it out to be nothing but a cold blooded massacre.

Great activity prevails at Gen. Dodge's headquarters. Two regiments of regular cavalry have already reported. Two more are *en route*. These troops are destined to clear and keep open the great continental routes of travel. Four regiments of infantry (colored) are to garrison the posts, Kearney, Zarah, Laramie, Larned, etc. From present indications a vigorous effort, systematically maintained, will now be made to suppress the Indian warfare.

CARD FROM JOSEPH MEDILL, ESQ.

His Explanation of his Course in the Late Canvass.

To the Editor of the Chicago Evening Journal:

In your issue of last evening is the following personal allusion:

"Our friend Medill, of the Tribune, has had much to say lately about a new system of spelling. About as bad a spell as any man has ever made was his recent spell as a bolter of Union nominations."

Conceding the wit of this paragraph and the right of the reader to indulge in a smile at my expense, you will pardon me for denying the "bad spell." Whenever the English language is spelled as nearly right as was my vote, there will be no further need of orthographic improvement. I voted for such a ticket as it was the duty of the Convention to have nominated—such a ticket as I would repeat to-morrow. The victors should be satisfied with their triumph.

They will make nothing by indulging in partisan persecution. There is surely no good grounds for rejoicing over the defeat of such gallant and deserving soldiers as Bradley, Osborne, Taylor, Bridges, Smith, Davis, Fieldcamp, Gillmore, Bolton, James, Busse, Grosvenor, Gould, Goodhue, McLean, Rand, Farnell, Atkinson and others. These brave men embody too much of the fame, glory and patriotism of Chicago to be treated with sneers or contumely. Nor is it right or politic to deride or abuse the 4,000 good and true Republicans who saw fit to disregard the edict of a packed Convention, and voted for them for various public places. I am proud to confess that I voted for nearly all of those men, and call the act one of the best "spells" of my life.

I insist that the astonishing sacrifices made by the citizen soldiers, the great deeds they performed for the Republic, and the incalculable benefits they secured to us who remained at home, places us all under an eternal debt of gratitude and a load of obligations which we shall never be able to repay, however willing. All that the hero and the martyr can do for his fellow they have done for us. And I am amazed that sordid selfishness got such control of a Republican Convention as to disregard the claims of the nation's saviors, and to bestow the offices in the gift of the party on civilians of no special merit [illegible] the solemn request of the great and good Lincoln, and of a joint resolution of Congress, recommending to the loyal people of the United States to give the returning veterans the preference in both public and private employment over the "stay at home" applicants. I am even surprised that any civilian would be a competitor for an office against a battle-scarred veteran. I would as soon think of striking a woman or a minister, as to snatch an office out of the fingers of a surviving defender of the Union belonging to my party. Bolt! why sir, were I to do otherwise, I would never dare look a soldier in the face or offer him my hand. It was the Convention that bolted its duty—I was true to mine.

But you ask, perhaps, what about the "Democrats" on the soldiers' ticket—how could I vote for them? I answer, they were not put there by my advice or consent, nor by the desire of the soldiers. I voted for none of them. To some of those who were active in getting up the soldiers' ticket, I advised that the "bolt" should not be allowed to extend beyond correcting the faults committed by the Convention. I said to them that if any "Democrats" were put on the ticket, the cry of consorting with copperheads would repel five Republicans who sympathised with the soldiers for every Democratic vote that would thereby be secured, as I had but little faith in "Democratic" sympathy or affection for the gallant boys who had so thoroughly chastised and subjugated the rebellious right wing of that party, and the result justified the soundness of the opinion, for more of them voted for the "regular" than for the soldiers' ticket. It was certainly a great blunder to put civilian "Democrats" on a soldiers' ticket, and that is what occasioned its defeat.

I furthermore objected to running a candidate against General Salomon, believing him to be worthy and well qualified, and contended that the German element of our party was entitled to a fair representation. I regarded it as a great mistake to run a soldier against a soldier, and a violation of the principle on which the bolt was made—notwithstanding, no man in Cook county is more deserving of a handsome testimonial of public favor than the gallant General Osborn.

The Republican ward managers do not often make more effort to get out a full vote, nor does the press often put forth more frantic appeals to go to the polls, yet look at the returns—only 13,500 votes cast, all told, in a city containing to-day not a vote less than 31,000. Here are 18,500 men who refused to deposit their ballots, fully one-half of whom are Republicans. The regular ticket received 7,500 votes, of which 1,500 were cast by Democrats, leaving 6,000 Republicans to vote the regular ticket, out of the 18,000 Republicans in the city. Don't tell me that the Republican party of Chicago was satisfied with the work of the Convention. The quiet protest of 8,000 Republicans who declined to endorse it, and sullenly refused to vote, must not be disregarded. If the "slate"-makers, reckoning on the continued forbearance of the rank and file, shall, at the next Republican Convention, treat the soldiers as scurvily as at the last one, they will wake up on the morning after the election to find that the "bolters" have stormed the Court House and cleaned out the "clique." Republican party discipline is pretty strong, but not strong enough to bear a repetition of the late strain put upon it.

I sincerely hope and trust that at future Republican conventions the claims of the soldiers will receive such recognition that there will be neither temptation nor justification for bolting. The soldiers' ticket must not be regarded as a "secession" movement, as the "bolters" had no thought of leaving the Republican ranks. There was no quarrel with the principles of the party. The scope of the "bolt" was confined to an attempt to correct what was believed to be wrong action on the part of the Convention. It was in the nature of an appeal to a higher court—or appeal from the decision of the delegates to the constituents of the delegates at the ballot box, which last decision is final. The appeal not having been sustained, for the reasons named, the friends of the soldiers will quietly wait for the next and subsequent conventions, to make ample amends for the short comings of the late one. I am confident that the party will not permit the Court House people to repeat the "grab-game" on the soldiers, for some years to come. J. MEDILL.

The Apple Trade of Michigan—400,000 Barrels Sent to Market.

[From the Detroit Free Press.]

To show the actual importance of the apple trade, we have been at the trouble to procure statistics of the amounts thus far delivered this season at the different stations on the line of the Michigan Central Railroad. The number of barrels is as follows:

Dearborn	[illegible]	Battle Creek	400
Wayne	[illegible]	Augusta	[illegible]
Ypsilanti	10,000	Galesburg	700
Ann Arbor	[illegible]	Kalamazoo	15,300
Dexter	[illegible]	Mattawan	[illegible]
Chelsea	[illegible]	Lawton	[illegible]
Francisco	[illegible]	Decatur	[illegible]
Grass Lake	[illegible]	Dowagiac	[illegible]
Leoni	[illegible]	Pokagon	[illegible]
Jackson	[illegible]	Niles	[illegible]
Parma	[illegible]	Buchanan	[illegible]
Albion	[illegible]	Dayton	[illegible]
Marshall	[illegible]		
Ceresco	[illegible]		
Total			[illegible]

These are actual amounts thus far delivered; but it will be borne in mind that there are yet larger quantities to come forward, which will probably swell the aggregate on the line of the Michigan Central to 150,000 barrels. Crossing then to the line of the Michigan Southern railroad, which strikes the State in the vicinity of White Pigeon and Three Rivers, we find them thence down, as old and good a fruit-producing country as along the Michigan Central. Taking the actual figures of the same amount of territory along the latter, as an estimate of the former, we have along the line of the Michigan Southern an aggregate of 75,000 barrels. Along most of the line of the Detroit and Milwaukee railroad the country is newer; but Oakland, Genesee, Shiawassee, Clinton and Kent counties produce considerably. We put a fair estimate of the shipments on the line of this road at 75,000 barrels. Add to all these, there have been immense quantities marketed in this city from the surrounding country. The line of the Grand Trunk has produced its share, the St. Clair river country has sent down no small amount, and many have been shipped on St. Joseph, the mouth of the Kalamazoo river, and other points on Lake Michigan. We sum up our estimates of the amounts shipped thus far as follows:

Michigan Central	150,000 bbls.
Michigan Southern	75,000 "
Detroit and Milwaukee	75,000 "
St. Clair River, shores of Lake Michigan, and wagons to Detroit	[illegible] "
Aggregate	400,000 "

The prices paid have ranged from $3.00 to $4.50. We place the average at $3.50, although it will probably exceed that figure. This gives the round sum of $1,400,000 as the proceeds of the sale of apples shipped out of the State. It is truly a source of wealth to our farmers that ought not to be despised, considering the little labor and outlay that it costs. The orchards of the State will become more valuable from year to year as the trees increase in size and age.

In this article we have made no reference to peaches and grapes, the annual trade in each of which will nearly equal, if not exceed, that of apples. Our State is rich in fruit alone.

Illinois County Elections.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

PUTNAM COUNTY.

County Judge	Joel W. Hopkins	Rep.
County Clerk	[illegible]	Rep.
County Treasurer	Geo. W. Whitaker	Rep.
County Sch. Com'r	[illegible]	Rep.
County Surveyor	James H. Blake	Rep.

MCHENRY COUNTY.

County Judge	[illegible]	Republican.
County Clerk	Saml. D. Thomas	Republican.
County Treasurer	[illegible]	Republican.
County Sch. Com'r	[illegible]	Republican.
County Surveyor	A. McBride	Republican.

HANCOCK COUNTY.

Carthage, Nov. 8.

Editor Chicago Tribune:

Hancock is redeemed. Republican majority about [illegible], a gain of 800 since last fall. The entire Union ticket is elected.

County Judge	Joseph E. Ripley	Republican.
County Clerk	[illegible]	Republican.
County Treasurer	[illegible]	Republican.
County Sch. Com'r	W. J. Wilson	Republican.
County Surveyor	A. G. Crawford	Republican.

Average majorities about two hundred.

KANE COUNTY.

County Judge	Capt. Jos. T. Brown	Republican.
County Clerk	Henry B. Pierce	Republican.
County Treasurer	William H. Miller	Republican.
County Sch. Com'r	Calvin R. Smith	Republican.
County Surveyor	Lucius D. Kendall	Republican.
Associate Justices	Isaac S. Baldwin / Fred. B. Merrill	Republican.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

County Judge	A. S. Van Dyke	Republican.
County Clerk	William Hulin	Republican.
County Treasurer	Charles Works	Republican.
County Sch. Com'r	Archibald Andrew	Republican.
County Surveyor	Thos. J. L. Remington	Rep.
Coroner	Isaiah Lyon	Republican.

SANGAMON COUNTY (OFFICIAL).

County Judge	William Prescott	Republican.
County Clerk	Noah W. Matheny	Republican.
County Treasurer	John G. Ives	Republican.
County Sch. Com'r	[illegible]	Republican.
County Surveyor	[illegible]	Republican.

WILL COUNTY.

County Judge	David Willard	Republican.
County Clerk	Henry Logan	Republican.
County Treasurer	[illegible]	Republican.
County Sch'l Com'r	[illegible]	Republican.
County Surveyor	N. D. Ingraham	Republican.
County Justice	[illegible]	Republican.
County Justice	James L. Young	Republican.

LOGAN COUNTY.

County Judge	R. B. Ewing	Republican.
County Clerk	John T. Jenkins	Republican.
County Treasurer	[illegible]	War Dem.
County Sch'l Com'r	[illegible]	Republican.
County Surveyor	[illegible]	Republican.

The above were nominated by the Union Convention. A so-called Soldier's ticket was brought out, but was beaten by over 400.

STARK COUNTY.

County Judge	Hugh Rhodes	Republican.
County Clerk	Miles A. Fuller	Republican.
County Treasurer	E. J. Dickinson	Republican.
County Sch. Com'r	Bartlett G. Hall	Republican.
County Surveyor	Edwin Butler	Republican.

MARSHALL COUNTY.

County Judge	B. S. Baldwin	Republican.
County Clerk	[illegible] McMurry	Republican.
County Treasurer	Isaac Vaughn	Republican.
County Sch. Com'r	[illegible]	Republican.
County Surveyor	W. L. Philips	Republican.

KENDALL COUNTY.

County Judge	[illegible]	Republican.
County Clerk	[illegible]	Republican.
County Treasurer	John C. Taylor	Republican.
County Sch. Com'r	W. S. Coy	Republican.
County Surveyor	[illegible]	Republican.
Associate Justices	[illegible] / James B. Lowry	Republican.

WOODFORD COUNTY.

Metamora, Nov. 8.—The soldiers' ticket was elected in this county over the straight "Democratic" ticket, supported by all the power of the Copperhead majority. The official vote from all the towns has just come in. The soldiers' ticket has a majority of over one hundred. The officers elected are as follows:

County Judge—Capt. W. P. Magarity.
County Treasurer—Capt. J. W. McCullough.
County Clerk—[illegible]
County Surveyor—Lieut. E. W. Dickinson.
School Commissioner—Serg't John Buckingham.

Agassiz in Rio Janeiro—The Brazilian Punch Describes Him.

[From the Boston Transcript.]

We have just seen the *Bazar Volante*, the Charivari of Rio de Janeiro, which answers, in a political and comic point of view, more to the English *Punch* than any publication in our country. This number has one engraving and two capital bon mots on Agassiz, showing the very high appreciation in which the great naturalist is held in Brazil.

A short time after the Professor arrived at Rio he was invited by the Emperor and the President of Pedro II. College, to deliver a course of lectures on the glacial theory, in the French language. The hall was the reception hall of the Pedro Segundo College—a room which contains 600 people. Agassiz refused any compensation. On each evening of the four lectures 1,200 people sought admission. The most distinguished professional men, noblemen and statesmen, were there; the Imperial family, refusing to be seated on the usual elevated dais, took seats democratically with the audience. It is said that Agassiz was never before so eloquent, while, in his native language, discoursing in a city where a popular lecture had never before been given.

At the close of the first lecture the Professor, in his frank way, said that he would be glad to answer any objections or difficulties in regard to the glacial theory. Upon this arose a gentleman of some learning (whose translated name would be Mr. Oak) who proposed certain objections. The result was the blandest and most complete refutation of the objector. But the *Bazar Volante* next week came out with a most beautiful portrait of Agassiz, in the form of a giant standing amid Alps and glaciers, while at his heel was an acorn-headed Lilliputian, with the branch of an oak endeavoring to upset the giant. There is no explanation beyond a big X and an H. H is *aga* in the Portuguese, while X is *shee* or *see*. Hence the pictures and letters read, "The little oak endeavors to upset the great Agassiz."

Most of the Brazilians at Rio understand and speak French, but there were some at the lectures who, it is supposed, were deficient in that tongue. All of us remember Agassiz's remarkable facility in illustrating his lectures by drawing upon the blackboard. One of his lectures was upon the general structure of organized beings; and fishes, quadrupeds, &c., skillfully drawn, appeared with rapid succession. The Brazilian Punch meets a friend, and thus hails him: "Well, Jose, were you yesterday at Agassiz's lecture? In what language did he speak?"

Jose.—"Now that's a good one. Of course in the universal language—the French."

"But you didn't understand what he said. You don't know French."

Jose.—"Well, now you are unbearable. Is it necessary to understand French to understand such a genius as Agassiz? Oh, what clearness and perspicuity he employs! He takes the chalk in his hand like lightning; he draws a fish. What can be add by words? The thing is already complete. It is a fish."

The Family of Jefferson Davis.

[From the Richmond Times, Oct. 28.]

Mr. Jefferson Davis was well known by sight to most of the citizens of Richmond and sojourners here during the war. He might be seen any morning walking with erect mien and measured military step from his residence on Clay street to his office in the third story of the custom house, or any evening during the spring and summer of 1863, the latter part of 1864, and the early months of the present year, at which several times the federal hosts were laying siege to Richmond, riding to the front, alone, or accompanied by a single aid. These frequent occasions gave all an opportunity of becoming familiar with his appearance. With Mrs. Davis it was different. Few of our citizens, beyond the congregation of St. Paul's church ever saw her, and not more than a dozen visited her socially. She and her sister, Miss Howell, found their society among the wives and daughters of Confederate officials, who, with the staff and post officers of the Confederate army, make up what was known as the "court circle." Though Mr. Davis' family were little known to our people, they, for four years, held such high position here that their history must be a matter of some interest to us. With the purpose of stating their whereabouts this paragraph was begun.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis is residing at the house of a Mr. Schuyler, near Augusta, Georgia. She enjoys her usual robust health, is under no surveillance, and is permitted to correspond at will with her husband and friends. Mrs. Howell, Mrs. Davis' mother, is in Canada, in general charge of the children of the latter, of whom Maggie, aged eleven years, is at the convent of the Sacred Heart, at Montreal, and Jeff, aged nine, is at school at Lennoxville, distant from Montreal sixty miles.

Burton N. Harrison and Col. Lubbock, of Mr. Davis' military family, are still in solitary confinement at Fort Delaware.

Nasby.

[Written for the Cincinnati Commercial.]

MR. NASBY HAS A CONVERSATION WITH THE DEVIL.

Saints' Rest (wich is in the State uv Noo Gersey), October 28, 1865.

Day afore yisterday I attendid a meetin in the next town to Saints' Rest, and addressed a highly intelligent body uv Dimocratik constitooents on the issues uv the day, and wuz a returnin on the nite trane on the Camden and Amboy, wich is the beauty and glory uv Noo Gersey. I wuz sumwhat elevatid, hevin consumed 13 cubik feet uv stimulance, wich is more than my yoosual allowance. But I wuz provoked into doin it. A parcel uv returned sojers kept a tretatin me by makin irrelevant remarks doorin my speech, sich ez pintin revolvers at me and pullin me orf the stand, et settry.

When the conductor cum around I remarked to him that I wuz a humble worker in the grate cos uv Dimocrisy—that I hed no money and never hed, and, therefore, I expected to be PASSED to my home FREE!

The effect upon him wuz wonderful! The poor man turned ez pale ez a gost, and staggerin agin the side uv the car speechlis, he beckoned to a brakesman, and made a motion. Instantly I wuz seized, and bore orf the trane.

I saw a akkount uv the insident in the daily papers the next mornin, under the follerin head lines:

Alarming Progress uv Radikalism—The Bulwarks uv Society Breakin Away—A Fiend Incarnate Demands to be Deadheded Over the Camden & Amboy—Prompt and Heroic Action uv the Conductor—His Salary Raised by the Company.

Fallin into a convenient hole alongside uv the track, I swooned. While in that I saw on the fence near me the form uv Satan himself.

"Avant!" cried I. "Comest thou to torment me afore my time?"

"Don't skeer," retorted he, "I ain't after yoo yit. Didst never read the remarks uv the wise old man to the boys. 'My sons,' sed he, 'why club orf the apples from the trees when if yoo let 'em alone they will fall to yoo uv their own accord.' No! no! I'll never take the trouble to come after yoo and sich ez yoo."

"Why art thou here then?" sed I.

"For various reasons," sed he. [illegible] ancestr myself. Noo Gersey is a favorite place for me, for pleasurin' purposes. I've more friends, in proportion to the population, here than in any other locality."

Re-assured, I asked His Majesty some questions, as to what kind uv times he wuz a doin' now-a-days, &c.

"Bully!" sez he; "bully! When the Sesesh rebelled my hole expanded with joy. I hed hed wood then on them localities. It wuz good to see the clergy uv the South fling orf the sackerdotal robes and gird on the sword and go for slavery. They served [illegible] much religion, and that little they dispensed with immediately. I flattered myself that I hed a good thing uv it. I knowed that if it was a success that the poor whites would be made poorer, and the rich richer, which is a state uv things to be desired, as [illegible] much under $10,000, and not a bit over $100,000. It is between these sums that you find pious men. Well so long as Micklellan and Booel wuz in command everything worked well and I gushed. But alas, when Grant & Sherman & Thomas & Sheridan got holt, my visions were blasted, and as the Confederacy went down my sole went with it. Finally the Confederacy collepst, and I shreakt, satisfied that the Almighty had concluded to take that section uv country out uv my hands, after lettin me rool it so long. Of it wuz crooel!"

"Why, then, do you feel so well now?" sed I.

"Becos I allus feel well in Noo Gersey, and becos things aint workin' so bad after all. The South aint disposed to give up their ideas at all. I notice the Guvners in the Southern States are spiteful. They speak uv the North ez 'Radikle Republikins,' wich shows they mean to make hell agin the only ones in the Yoonited States I ever feared. Also, Slavery is nominally did but not really. If it had been killed in earnest, planters woodent hev had the means to drive fast hosses, and gamble, and buy fancy octoroons; and, per consequence, sum of the Commandments wood hev bin better observed. The South purpose to give the nigger $5 per month, wich wont keep him in terbacker. The Northern Legislachers will all pass laws forbiddin him to come North; so Cuff is atween the upper and nether mill-stun, after all. They will oppress him, and he can't get away. Then follers steelins, and robbins, and murders, and arsons, and insurrections,—(here he rubbed his hands)—and more sich doins than yoo ever dreamed uv. The nigger never'll larn to read, and will, in consekence, kum to my hand naturally; his master will grow fat on his labor, and git corrupt, and uv course I'll git him."

"Then, agin, the indications are hunkey, in the North. When sich men ez Beecher gits into the yardum mood, I'm safe. Why, tother day I read in the *Herald* (a paper I allus took) a sermon, in which he spoke highly uv Gineral Lee, the same indivijooel who wuz in command, with Belle Isle and Castle Thunder stinkin under his nose, and I coodent repress a smile.

"'Hunky for Beecher!' sed I in extacy. 'Long live Henry Ward!' ekkoed all my principal fallen angels, 'for lo! he's gittin to be merciful to'ards them ez serve us,' and my palls re-akkoed with three jubilant shouts. There aint no yoose uv tryin to keep me down so long as the Dimocracy hev pluck, and the South aint all killed orf. They'll demand & you'll give, and their demands and your givens soot me eggsackly."

At this pint, in a 'bust' uv irrepressible joy, His majesty threw his arm about my neck. It scorched ez though a bar uv red hot iron was twisted around it, and, shreekin with agony, I awoke.

I was happy to find myself in the same hole into wich I hed dropped when ejected from the train, and overjoyed to find no Devil on the fence. PETROLEUM V. NASBY,

Late Paster uv the Church uv the Noo Dispensashun.

Gen. Lee's Proposed History of the Rebellion.

The Richmond *Whig* doubts the story that Gen. Lee has made arrangements with a publisher of New York to issue his history of the rebellion. It says:

"We were informed some two months ago, by a gentleman who had the means of information, that Gen. Lee had been visited by a New York publisher, (we believe Mr. Richardson,) with a view of inducing him to write a history of the war, the publication of which, upon terms very liberal to Gen. Lee, would be undertaken by Mr. R. If we were correctly informed, the General did not, at least at that time, enter into any agreement on the subject. But he communicated to our informant the sense of obligation which he felt to do justice to the great army which he had commanded, by making a historic record of its deeds of valor and its displays of fidelity and endurance. His personal reluctance at becoming the historian of events, in which he was the chief actor, was increased by the fact that most of his official papers had been lost upon the evacuation of this city—but he recognized as of controlling force, a debt of gratitude to the brave men he had commanded, and an obligation to the truth of history. It may be, therefore, reasonable to suppose that Gen. Lee will avail himself of the retirement and leisure of circumstances afforded by his present position, to prepare a history of his campaigns and of the achievements of the renowned army of Northern Virginia."

"Thou Canst not Say I Did It."

There can no longer be a doubt to hang a hope upon the result of the late election. Fanaticism has swept over the country like a destroying flood, and well it will be for the country if that destruction be not utter, and final. Every State where an election has been held, has succumbed to the storm and is now under radical control. Happy is that conservative patriot who can raise his hand toward heaven and say, "I did what I could to save my country from this great curse."—*Peoria National Democrat.*

ROLLER HAY PRESS.

Report of the Committee of the New York State Agricultural Society.

No. 44. Machines and Implements for Gathering, Cleaning and Threshing Crops—Best Hay Press, Roller Action, Waste & Brother, Galesburg, Ill., Bronze Medal.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

At the late New York Fair, the Judges in Class 4, No. 44, on "Machines and Implements for Gathering, Threshing and Cleaning Crops," desire, in accordance with the wishes of the Secretary of the Society, to add the following reasons and facts to their report, to justify their decision in giving to Colton, Waste & Bro.'s Roller Hay Press, the Bronze Medal of the Society, for *The Best Hay Press for Pressing Hay, to be in operation on the Grounds.*

In doing this, the committee desire, as far as possible, to avoid saying anything against the merits of the other hay presses on exhibition at the time. But a formal and written protest against the correctness of their decision, having been made by the managers of the "New York State Beater Hay Press Company" we feel obliged to add the following to our report:

"The value of a machine which will enable the owners of the same, to pack hay into as small a compass, as to easily and economically transport and export this production of our soil, is fully acknowledged and appreciated.

The advantages of "Waste's Roller Hay Press" and its superiority consists, *first*—in its rapidity of operation.

At the trial on the fair grounds, on the 14th of September, the "Roller Press" put up a bale in less than 20 minutes—the first bale in 9 minutes 25 seconds, the second in 8.35, and the balance in about 4 minutes each; thus proving itself capable of doing much more than was claimed for it, viz., the pressing and putting up 12 tons per day, while the "N. Y. State Beater Press" claims only [illegible] or eight tons per day as their maximum. On the trial, the latter Press did not press a bale in less than 4½ minutes, and the average time was over 6 minutes.

Second—*The Density of the Bales.* In this the Committee were convinced that passing the loose hay between powerful rollers, one inch apart, and then pressing it into bales, gives greater density than the baling of it with a heavy beater [illegible] ... The "Roller Press" Action [illegible] perfectly, without so much breaking it up.

Third—The ease with which the "Roller Press" was worked. This the committee consider remarkable, and its superiority in this respect, over the "N. Y. Beater Press" was proved by ocular demonstration, although the former worked six, and the latter three men.

Fourth—The "Roller Press," although requiring a large platform, does not, like the "N. Y. Beater Press," require the cutting through of an ordinary barn to allow of the guides of the beater to be erected.

The decision of the Committee, in favor of the "Roller Press" was unanimous, and without dissent. In relation to the cost of these machines, viz: the "Waste's Roller [Press]" and the "N. Y. State Beater Press," the Committee merely refer to the printed statement placed in their hands by each party:—the price of the former being five hundred dollars, and the latter six hundred dollars.

Perhaps it would be proper to state that one of the Committee had been well acquainted with the operations of the "N. Y. State Beater Press" for the last year or more, and never having seen any other, until this exhibition, he came to the fair grounds with strong predilections in its favor, but was forced, upon a *full examination* of the merits of the "Roller Press," to give that the preference.

In conclusion, the Committee would say that they consider the charge of undue influence, prejudice, &c., as beneath their notice, but cheerfully make this statement at the request of the "General Superintendent" of the "N. Y. State Beater Press Company," that has forced the Committee to add the above statement of the reasons for their award.

JAS. WATSON,
LUMAN RANDALL,
D. O. MACOMBER,
Committee.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

Friday Evening, Nov. 10, 1865.

The Money market remains quiet but close. The bankers are not over-well supplied with currency, and besides, they are acting on the conservative policy of contraction rather than expansion, and they are discounting only to their best customers. The rate is steady at 10 per cent. per annum, but private bankers are charging 1 per cent. commission extra, which increases the rate of discount to about 18 per cent. per annum.

There is very little exchange making, and the market remains very firm at par buying and 1-10 premium selling. Round lots were sold by bankers to each other at a premium of 50c per thousand, but very little could be obtained in that way, and the leading houses had to express currency to meet their drafts.

The produce markets to-day were moderately active. Flour ruled quiet. Wheat ruled 3@4c lower for old receipts, but fresh receipts were firm. Corn was firmer. Oats advanced 3@4c per bushel. Rye was steady. Barley was quiet. Highwines were firm. Provisions ruled dull and easier.

The Provision season opens slowly. Only a few of the Beef and Pork packers thus far are engaged in slaughtering, and there is not much probability of active business commencing before the 1st of December. Prices of Hogs and Cattle are still too high for the quotations of product at the East and in Europe.

Gold opened in New York to-day at 146¾, and advanced to 146⅞, and closed at 146¼. The following are the quotations telegraphed to James Boyd & Brothers, gold brokers:

[illegible]

Here the market for gold was steady at 146 on the [illegible] 146¾ on the Stock Exchange. Silver [illegible]

Government securities suffered a heavy fall in New York to-day, and old Five-Twenties were quoted at [illegible]. There is no remarkable cause for this decline, except a stringent money market [illegible] ... Seven-Thirties [illegible]

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 6s, 1881	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, old, large	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Local Stocks were dull, and the only sale on the Stock Board was a lot of February Cook County Scrip at 98¼. At private sale, we report a sale of three shares of First National Bank Stock at 135.

We quote:

Cook County Scrip, Feb. 1865	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cook County Scrip, March 1865	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cook County Scrip, April 1865	[illegible]	[illegible]
Third National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chamber of Commerce, 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]

—In New York the money market remains in about the same condition. The supply of capital is pretty large, and call loans are freely made at 7 per cent on A 1 collaterals. Commercial paper is offered freely, but as a general thing discounts are at pretty high rates. We quote:

	Per cent per annum.
Loans on call, Stock securities	[illegible]
do bond and mortgage	[illegible]
Prime endorsed bills, 60 days	[illegible]
do do 4@6 months	[illegible]
First class single names	[illegible]
Other good bills	[illegible]

—In Baltimore there is no change to note in the condition of the money market. There is no easier feeling than there was a week ago, but the demand is still active, and 7 per cent continues to be the general rate for best endorsed paper, although some negotiations have, we understand, been made at 8 per cent. Call loans on prime collaterals can be made at 7 per cent.

—In Milwaukee there is a moderate demand for money at the banks, but the market remains quiet, easy for first-class paper. Rates of discount remain unchanged—from ten to eighteen per cent. Exchange on New York is firm at one-eighth of one per cent premium, buying, and ¼ of 1 per cent premium, selling. Produce bills are bought by the banks at 1@1¼ of 1 per cent discount for New York, and 1@1¼ for Buffalo and Oswego.

—In Cincinnati, bankers are not anxious to lend, and the paper they purchase is scrutinized closely. Rates of interest rule at 9@10 per cent on call, and 10@15 for commercial paper. Exchange was firm at par buying, and 50@1-10 premium selling. The outside offerings referred to in our last were absorbed without affecting the market.

—In Boston the demand for money is moderately active, but is readily met at all the usual sources of supply. The banks are now discounting quite freely to their regular customers, generally at the full legal rate of 7 3-10 per cent, but as confidence in the continued easy working of financial affairs is not yet fully restored, they are not disposed to risk their present comfortable condition, by extending their loans as freely as formerly. Call loans are in good request, and range from 6 to 7 3-10 per cent, according to the nature of the securities offered and other circumstances. The outside discount market is quiet, rates ruling from 7½ to 9 per cent according to the quality of the paper offering. Very little of the first grade of mercantile paper is now pressed on the market.

—The amount and destination of treasure shipped from San Francisco for the first three-quarters of the past four years, are as follows:

[illegible]

The tide of Treasure in 1863 seemed to set largely in favor of England; and again in 1864 this was still more manifest. But during the past year the current has turned, and now the shipments to New York preponderate, owing to the suppression of the rebellion and the capture of the privateers. The exports to China are about $800,000 less this year than last, though both years show a great gain on the two preceding ones. In the exports for 1864 is included a shipment of $6,000,000 by the Sub-Treasurer on Government account, being the accumulation of duties on imports. The same party shipped $1,000,000 in like manner in 1863.

—The confidential financial agent of the Government in Europe, Mr. Lanier, of New York, who recently returned to this country, states that he everywhere found the best of feeling prevalent in financial circles abroad, but particularly on the Continent, with relation to the United States, and great confidence was entertained in our public securities. At Frankfort-on-the-Main, Mr. Lanier addressed at length a large meeting of the capitalists, embracing representatives from nearly every banking house in Germany. The complete and utter overthrow of the rebellion was a matter of equal surprise and congratulation, and the demonstration made of the power and wealth of the North was a subject of universal admiration. But the war being ended, the expectation was confidently expressed to the European holders of our securities that we would immediately commence a return toward specie payments, however gradual the progress in such direction might be. Such a step, I was represented, was absolutely necessary to the maintenance of confidence in our securities and in the policy of the Government. The ability of the country to bear all the burdens of the war was not questioned. With a wise and correct policy there will be no limit to the demand for our securities, not only on the Continent, but in England, where our military successes were fast opening the eyes of their people as to the value of our bonds. But the feeling against any further increase, and in favor of a steady contraction of the currency, was universally expressed as the sole condition on which our credit abroad could be maintained.

—All the Vermont banks, with the exception of the Commercial, Missisque, Union, St. Albans, [illegible], Farmers' and Mechanics, are changing or have already changed, to national institutions. The total amount of taxes paid to the United States Government by the State Banks of Vermont, during the past year, was $126,977.96. The outstanding State Bank circulation of some of the Vermont Banks is very large in proportion to the capital employed. The St. Albans Bank, with a capital of $150,000, has a circulation of $250,000.

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

Friday Evening, Nov. 10, 1865.

SALES AT THE FIRST BOARD.

American Gold. [illegible]

Cook County Scrip. [illegible]

Seven-Thirties, Second Series. [illegible]

The following bids and offers were made for stocks below:

BIDS AND OFFERS. [illegible]

Quotations telegraphed to the Chicago Stock Exchange: [illegible]

Governments heavy and money tight.

7 3-10 U. S. NOTES,

And other Government Securities,

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK.

J. A. ELLIS, President.

E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

New York Stock Market.

Closing prices for cash, Nov. 10, 1865, received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., Commission, Stock and Bond Brokers, 25 Clark street:

[illegible]

Market—1st Board steady. 2d Board heavy.

COMMERCIAL.

Friday Evening, Nov. 10.

The following summary shows the movement in Produce and Provisions during the past twenty-four hours, compared with the movement for the same time last year:

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE, NOV. 10. [illegible]

SHIPMENTS OF PRODUCE, NOV. 10. [illegible]

There was a fair attendance on 'Change to-day, and the general produce markets ruled moderately active and firm. There was a fair shipping demand for coarse grains, but the speculators continue to have control of the wheat market, although there is also a light shipping demand at present. The speculators are mainly engaged in operating in fresh receipts, which are selling about 3c per bushel higher than old receipts.

There is still a very quiet feeling in the Provision market, and prices tend downwards. Mess Pork is held at $30.00, with light sales in small lots, at $29.50@29.75. New Standard Mess Pork is held at $34.00. Prime Mess Pork is neglected. There is some inquiry for English Meats, and we note sales to-day of 400 bxs. Cumberlands at 15½c, twenty days in salt. Lard is quiet, with light sales of Kettle at [illegible].

Dressed Hogs were sold to-day at [illegible], dividing on 200 lbs.

Tallow was in fair demand and firm, with sales [illegible].

Highwines were in good request, and firm, at $2.27, with sales of 75 brls at that price—sellers generally holding at $2.28.

There was rather more inquiry for Spring Extra Flour, and the market ruled steady, but it cannot be called active. The inquiry for White Winter Extras was exceedingly light, and the transactions were of a retail character. Spring Supers were in good demand on Canadian account. The sales foot up 3,000 brls at $7.00@7.75 for Spring Extras; [illegible] for common White Winter, and [illegible] for Spring Supers.

There was a good speculative demand for "fresh" receipts of No. 1 Spring Wheat, and the market advanced 1c—closing firm. "Regular" receipts were less active, and the market declined 1@2c. There was a falling off in the demand for No. 2 Spring, and the market was about 1c lower. There was nothing doing in Red Winter. The transactions foot up 190,000 bu at $1.45@1.47 for "fresh" No. 1; $1.40@1.42 for "regular" do; [illegible] for No. 2 do; and 75@85c for Rejected do—closing firm at $1.47 for "fresh," and $1.40@1.41 for "regular" receipts of No. 1 Spring in store.

The market for No. 1 Corn was quiet and steady. There was a better demand for No. 2, and the market advanced ½c per bu. Rejected was quiet and easier. Canal Corn was quiet with a limited supply. The sales aggregate 100,000 bu at 52c for No. 1; 51@52c for No. 2, and 48c for Rejected in store; 53c for No. 1 Canal afloat, and 57½c for No. 1 free on board. The market closed firm at 52c for No. 1, and 52c for No. 2 in store. Ear Corn sold to the extent of 800 bu at 45c per 75 lbs, on track, and 800 bu at 40c.

There was a more active demand for fresh Oats, and the market advanced 2@3c, with sales of 45,000 bu at [illegible] for No. 1 fresh; [illegible] for October receipts; [illegible] for September receipts, and [illegible] for No. 2, fresh. The market closed firm at [illegible] for fresh receipts of No. 1 in store.

Rye was steady and in moderate demand, with sales at 65c for No. 1; 58c for No. 2, and [illegible] for old receipts of No. 1 and 2.

Barley was quiet and without any decided change. Sales were made at [illegible] for old No. 2; $1.00 for a sample lot afloat, and $1.25 for a cargo of prime New York Barley to arrive.

Timothy Seed was quiet and steady, with sales at [illegible]. Flax Seed sold in a small way at [illegible]. There was nothing doing in Clover Seed.

Lake Freights were dull at previous rates, with engagements at [illegible] for Corn, and [illegible] for Wheat to Buffalo, and 13c for wheat to Oswego.

Groceries were fairly active and firm at previous quotations. The following despatch was received to-day at the Grocers' Exchange:

New York, Nov. 10.

Raw Sugars very firm. Refined quiet. Coffee easier. Teas steady.

Salt was in good demand and firm, with sales of car-load lots of Fine Domestic at [illegible]. Round lots are higher. The following despatches were received on 'Change to-day:

Buffalo, Nov. 10.

Receipts—Wheat [illegible] bu. Corn 32,000 bu. Oats [illegible] bu.; market dull, [illegible]

New York, Nov. 10.

Flour heavy; Wheat quiet, steady; Corn firmer, quiet; Oats firmer. Pork lower, [illegible]. Lard quiet; Whiskey firmer, [illegible]. Gold [illegible].

Later—Flour heavy, [illegible]. Wheat firm and quiet, [illegible]. Corn firm, [illegible]. Oats scarce, [illegible]

LATER.

In the afternoon the market for No. 1 Spring Wheat was a shade better, with a fairly active business at $1.41 for "regular" receipts, $1.45 for do in Munn & Scott's, and $1.48 for "fresh" receipts—closing firm. There was nothing done in coarse grains.

The Coal Question.

[From the Boston Journal.]

[illegible]

How would the Bostonians like to have to pay $12.00 @16.00 per ton, as is the case in Chicago? [illegible]

The Supply of Cotton.

[illegible]

Movements of Flour and Grain at Toledo.

[illegible]

Philadelphia Flour Market—Nov. 8.

[illegible]

Philadelphia Provision Market—Nov. 7.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

Friday Evening, Nov. 10.

[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

Office of the Daily Tribune, Friday Evening, Nov. 10.

[illegible]

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY. [illegible]

HOG SALES TO-DAY. [illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

Friday Evening, Nov. 10.

FREIGHTS—[illegible]

FLOUR—[illegible]

WHEAT—[illegible]

CORN—[illegible]

OATS—[illegible]

RYE—[illegible]

BARLEY—[illegible]

ALCOHOL—[illegible]

BROOM CORN—The demand is light, and with large offerings on the market, prices are rather in favor of buyers. [illegible]

BRAN—[illegible]

BEANS—[illegible]

BEESWAX—[illegible]

BUTTER—[illegible]

BAGGING—The market is moderately active and prices unchanged. [illegible]

CHEESE—[illegible]

COAL—The market rules active and firm. [illegible]

CANDLES—[illegible]

COFFEE—[illegible]

CORN MEAL—[illegible]

DRESSED HOGS—[illegible]

EGGS—[illegible]

FRUIT—The market is fairly active and prices [illegible]

FISH—[illegible]

HAY—[illegible]

HIDES—[illegible]

LEATHER—[illegible]

OILS—[illegible]

CARBON OIL—[illegible]

ONIONS—[illegible]

POTATOES—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

POULTRY—[illegible]

SUGARS—Are steady and firm, with a [illegible]

SYRUPS—Are steady and firm at [illegible]

SALERATUS—[illegible]

SALT—[illegible]

SEEDS—[illegible]

TEAS—[illegible]

TALLOW—[illegible]

TOBACCO—The market is without change. [illegible]

WOOD—The market is active and [illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.

[illegible]

CLEARED.

[illegible]

LIFE, GROWTH AND BEAUTY.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's [illegible]

Hair Restorer and [illegible] *ing invigorate, strengthen and lengthen the hair,* [illegible] *act directly upon the* [illegible] *of the hair, supplying* [illegible] *quired nourishment* [illegible] *natural color and* [illegible] *returns. Grey hair* [illegible] *pears, bald spots are* [illegible] *ered, hair stops falling* [illegible] *luxuriant growth to* [illegible] *sult. Ladies and Children will appreciate the* [illegible] *ful fragrance and* [illegible] *glossy appearance* [illegible] *ed to the hair, and* [illegible] *of soiling the skin* [illegible] *most elegant* [illegible]

Sold by all [illegible]

Depot 198 & 200 Greenwich [illegible]

Special Notices.

[illegible]

Mrs. Partington's Loss.

[illegible]

New Publications.

[illegible]

Partnership.

PARTNERSHIP HERE- [illegible]

[illegible]

Special Notices.

[illegible]

Mrs. Partington's Last.

[illegible]

Your Destiny

[illegible]

Dr. Bigelow.

[illegible]

Dr. Webster.

[illegible]

Colgate's Honey Soap.

[illegible]

Spermatorrhea.

[illegible]

Marriage and Celibacy.

[illegible]

Hair Uprooted.

[illegible]

Helmbold's

[illegible]

Undertaker and Embalmer.

[illegible]

Grover's German Ointment.

[illegible]

New Publications.

THE NEW COLLECTIONS OF

[illegible]

Partnership.

PARTNERSHIP HERE-

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.

[illegible]

CLEARED.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[illegible]

LIFE, GROWTH AND BEAUTY.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing invigorate, strengthen and lengthen the hair. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, supplying required nourishment, and natural color and beauty returns. Grey hair disappears, bald spots are covered, hair stops falling, and luxuriant growth is the result. Ladies and Children will appreciate the delightful fragrance and rich glossy appearance imparted to the hair, and no fear of soiling the skin, scalp, or most elegant head-dress.

Sold by all Druggists.

Depot 198 & 200 Greenwich St.

Medicinal.

SOLDIER!

SOLDIER!

OR

CITIZEN,

CITIZEN,

H

Your attention is respectfully asked to

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING

TONIC,

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS!

We positively assert that it will restore to

Strength and Vigor

All those whose systems have become impaired, through exposure to hardships incidental to a military campaign, or who have become debilitated from the effects of fevers or sickness of any description.

It is the only Tonic in the market

NOT DEPENDING

ON ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS.

O

Its effects are permanent and lasting, and the cure once commenced will go on until completed.

DYSPEPSIA

AND

DISEASES RESULTING FROM

DISORDERS OF THE LIVER,

And Digestive Organs,

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS!

These Bitters have performed more Cures!

O

GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION!

HAVE MORE TESTIMONY!

Have more Respectable People to Vouch for Them!

Than any other article in the market.

We defy any one to contradict this assertion.

And will pay $1,000

To any one who will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not GENUINE.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

F

Observe the following Symptoms:

[illegible]

REMEMBER,

That this Bitters is not Alcoholic, contains no Rum or Whiskey, and can't make Drunkards, but is the BEST TONIC in the WORLD.

READ WHO SAYS SO:

FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1st, 1864.

[illegible]

THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

L

From JOHN B. WICKERSHAM, Esq., firm of Wickersham & Hutchinson, the celebrated manufacturers of Fancy Iron Works, [illegible]

[illegible]

Truly yours, JOHN B. WICKERSHAM.

New York, Feb. 3, 1865.

From JULIUS LEE, Esq., firm of Lee & Walker, the most extensive Music Publishers in the United States, No. 722 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

[illegible]

Yours truly, JULIUS LEE.

A

From the Hon. JACOB BROOM.

[illegible]

Truly yours, JACOB BROOM.

From Rev. W. D. SEIGFRIED, Pastor of Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

[illegible]

W. D. SEIGFRIED.

N

From the REV. THOS. WINTER, D. D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.

[illegible]

T. WINTER.

From REV. J. S. HERMAN, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Pa.

[illegible]

J. S. HERMAN.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the WRAPPER of each bottle.

PRICE.

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D

[illegible]

Principal Office and Manufactory

NO. 631 ARCH-ST., PHILA.

JONES & EVANS,

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1865.

ORTHOGRAPHIC REFORM.

Views of Charles Ballance, Esq., of Peoria—He does not altogether agree with Mr. Medill.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

In a late number of your journal you publish the plan of Mr. Medill (one of your body) to simplify and improve the spelling of our language. As he did, I long ago saw the imperfections of our orthography. I also came to the conclusion that the necessary alterations to perfect the language would not take place in my day, and abandoned the study, in despair. There are several reasons for this. In the first place, people in this utilitarian age cannot be brought to reflect on the subject. To those who have reflected upon it, nothing is plainer than that "double you" is not a simple sound, and consequently a letter should not be named "double you," and that "aitch" is not a simple sound, and that consequently no letter should be named "aitch;" but should you assert to a public audience that inasmuch as the former is generally used to represent the simple sound "we," it should be called "we," and as the latter is generally made to represent the simple sound "he," it should be called "he," they would laugh in your face. Nor am I sure that all people are capable of apprehending and comprehending the subject. It seems to me this subject is inherently plain, and that all persons, with a correct alphabet, in which every simple sound in the language is represented by a distinct letter, and no letter was ever made to represent more than one sound, ought to spell alike; yet I have heard boys at school spell "dg" dog, and "dog" hound or puppy. Such ones I suppose would all their lives have to write from memory, as do those who write characters for words, and not from sound.

But there is another difficulty about this thing. Those who have studied the subject, and think they understand it well, do not agree. All who have reflected at all, on the subject, see that our system of orthography is a hideous jumble, but when we come to point out its deformities, that which one thinks all wrong, another thinks well enough, and *vice versa.*

Mr. Medill would "retain all of the present alphabet, except the duplicate consonant 'k.'" Why call this a duplicate consonant? Why not retain it? It represents the simple sound "ke" and should be called "ke." Why crowd it out and make the soft "c" take its place, as we often absurdly do under the present system? How would it look to spell king "cing," or Kent "Cent?" Again, why "retain and employ 'x' according to present usage?" Why not strike it out of the alphabet? It is not a simple sound, nor is it used to represent a simple sound, but it is always, except at the beginning of a few Greek words, used to represent the combined sounds of k and s. Then why not save the uncertainty that the use of ks sometimes, and at other times, is calculated to create in the mind of a pupil? If we say "fox," to be consistent we should say "rox" for rocks.

The example of Spain has been constantly erroneously quoted on this subject. I understand that no such change was made in the Spanish language as either Mr. Medill or I would propose, but only such as has been gradually introduced into the English language within the last century and a half. Nor can the course of Franklin and Webster be properly quoted as authority in favor of the great change proposed. Franklin's clear practical eye saw as plainly as any one the absurdity of the present mode of spelling, but so far as I know, he contented himself with ridiculing it. Webster I understand went farther. He studied the subject well, and found a system, but he bowed to the stupidity of the age, and made his spelling book and dictionary correspond with the custom of the country. I heard it said in my younger days, as much as forty or fifty years ago, before his first dictionary was published, that he presented a manuscript dictionary on the reformed principle, to Thomas Jefferson, and asked his advice as to the propriety of publishing it, and Jefferson advised him not to do so, because however meritorious it might be, the people would not be made to see it, and upon his advice (as the story was then told) Mr. Webster abandoned his favorite plan, and produced a dictionary on the old plan that will cause his to be remembered as long as the English language shall be spoken. In the matter of changing the spelling of two large classes of words, leaving the "u" out of one, and the "k" out of the other, Webster was no pioneer in those reforms. Others had set the example, and Webster being in favor of reforms of that kind, followed them, and now Webster having left out those letters in those classes of words with comment or apology, they may be considered as completely ejected.

No individual can make any great or sudden reform involving language. The only possible mode that seems to me is, for Great Britain and the United States to appoint a joint commission to reform the language, and when the work is done, require, after a fixed time, that all public records, correspondence and advertisements of the general government be in the reform language. Should this be done, the States, counties, cities and towns would immediately fall in with it, and the people would at once adopt it to qualify them to hold office, or read the records kept in that way. C. BALLANCE.

LETTER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Further Details of the Yosemite Disaster—The Recent Earthquake and its Effects in the Interior—No Help for the Mexican Liberals.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 14, 1865.

I send you some additional particulars of the last great disaster, the explosion of the Yosemite; also some of the particulars of the earthquake of Sunday, Oct. 8th, as experienced in the interior of the State. The amount of damage done to the buildings in the lower part of the city of San Francisco proves to have been at first greatly underestimated, but our people are of the "never say die" style and repairs are going on in every direction all over town, and no one thinks of being discouraged or abandoning the location of the proud metropolis of the Pacific. The weather since the earthquake has been very favorable, no rain having fallen, although it has been constantly threatening and the chances are that before another storm comes on, the worst damage will be repaired, so that the loss by flooding of injured buildings will be slight.

THE YOSEMITE DISASTER.

The Yosemite was one of the largest, most splendid and costly steamboats employed in the inland navigation of the Pacific coast. She was truly a floating palace. No expense had been spared to make her safe, strong and elegant. The finish throughout was complete. The joiner, the carver, the painter, and the gilder, had all exerted themselves to adorn her. Although built chiefly to accommodate passengers, and to run on a route where the low water of the Sacramento and the high winds of the bay had both to be encountered, she had a capacity to carry 500 tons of freight in addition to 500 persons.

She was built in this city, in 1862, by the Steam Navigation Company, expressly for the Sacramento trade. Before being put on the river, her boilers were tested to fifty-nine pounds, and the Inspector issued a certificate that she could carry forty-four pounds of steam; and a similar certificate was issued in 1864; and in May last her certificate authorized her to carry thirty-five pounds, the test by the Inspector being for forty-four pounds. Being a low-pressure boat, and built with great care, it was supposed that an explosion was almost beyond the range of possibility. There are very few instances on record of explosions fatal to so many on such boats. The cylinders are made much larger than in high-pressure boats, and the steam having a much larger surface of piston to work upon, need not be brought to as heavy a pressure to the square inch. The smaller the cylinder, the more the steam; the hotter the fire, the greater the speed with which the water is exhausted; and the more frequent the occasions when, by neglect or accident, the boiler becomes empty, and then red hot, ready to explode when a little water is pumped in.

THE LATE SENATOR SEATON.

George W. Seaton, who lost his life by the explosion of the Yosemite, was Senator elect of Amador county, having been chosen on the independent Union ticket. He was a lawyer by profession, a politician of some note, and a gentleman of cultivated mind and excellent reputation. He was elected as a Democrat to the Legislature in 1861, but he was a strong Unionist, and soon became identified with the Union party. He was a member of the last State Convention.

THE RECENT EARTHQUAKE.

The Petaluma *Journal* thus discourses about the recent "quake:"

"At a quarter to 1 p. m. on Sunday last, our citizens were considerably alarmed by two successive shocks of an earthquake, the latter of which was the most violent, but neither over three seconds in duration. Houses swayed to and fro like a vessel rocked by a tempest, and many of their inmates rushed into the streets. It was decidedly the heaviest shake ever experienced here within the recollection of the 'oldest inhabitant.' There was not, however, a dollar's worth of damage done to property of any kind, which we may regard as extremely fortunate, considering the wreck and ruin it occasioned in San Francisco, and at many a point further down the coast."

From the San Jose *Mercury* we clip the following:

"At a quarter before one o'clock, on Sunday last, the peaceful quiet of this city was disturbed by the most violent earthquake shock that has occurred here since the settlement of this valley by the Americans. A very light increase in violence would have thrown every brick building in the city into a mass of ruins. As it is, much damage was done to brick walls, plastering, chimneys, glass, etc. How any building could withstand such fearful throes of the earth is almost incomprehensible. To one standing, or attempting to stand, upon the street, the buildings appeared to be swaying and pitching like ships in a rolling sea. The first sharp shock was followed by a moment's cessation, then came the main convulsion, which continued for a period of at least fifteen seconds; and a gentle vibration was felt for some time longer."

NO HELP FOR THE LIBERALS.

The western ports of Mexico being all in possession of the French, arms cannot be received by the Liberals by sea, and their plans for obtaining them overland have been frustrated by an order issued by Gen. McDowell ordering the commandants on the southern frontier not to permit any armed parties to pass the frontier from the United States, or any arms to be sent over to either belligerent. ALTAMONTE.

Sentenced to Imprisonment for Life.

[From the Toledo Blade, 8th.]

Our readers doubtless remember the murder of Dr. Daly, at Lima, a few months since, by one James McKinney, the particulars of which, as then related, we published. The case has been disposed of, and from a synopsis of the testimony in the Lima *Gazette*, we extract the following: McKinney charged Dr. Daly with improper intimacy with his wife, met him at an hotel in the town and deliberately shot him down. He fired several shots at him, and shot at those who attempted to arrest him, and finally succeeded in making his escape from the building. Dr. Daly fired in return, but none of the shots were effective. McKinney afterwards sought refuge in a house, and made desperate resistance to those attempting his arrest, but was finally overpowered. The testimony shows that at the time of the murder he was intoxicated, and that threats against each other had been made by both the murderer and the murdered. McKinney was found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to hard labor in the Penitentiary for life.

A Canadian Distillery Seized for Defrauding the Revenue—Detective Officer nearly Killed in Working up the Case.

[From the Toronto Globe, 7th.]

The readers of the *Globe* are aware that in August last the Maitland distillery was seized by the officers of the Government, on the ground that it had been the theatre of a series of unparalleled frauds upon the Provincial Treasury, amounting to the sum of $175,000. The proprietor, Halliday, who was formerly a distiller in Toronto, was detected in cheating the revenue here, but the affair was hushed up through the intervention of friends. Halliday was also engaged in this city in keeping a gambling house, and the place having become too hot for him he betook himself to Maitland, on the river St. Lawrence, apparently with the design of carrying on, in a more convenient manner, the business of cheating the Government. He went about his work with considerable art. He bought the grain, cordwood, and provisions of the neighboring farmers, and took care to ingratiate himself with leading, influential people, by presents of old rye, and otherwise played the part of a hospitable, generous, and wealthy manufacturer. By this means, if his frauds were discovered, he doubtless hoped to pass through the ordeal unscathed, and he so far succeeded that journals otherwise respectable, have advocated his cause, and that even a municipal body has passed a resolution in his favor. The government were in possession of ample information to justify them in the course they have pursued, but they needed direct evidence upon certain points to lay before the jury which was to try the case; and they, therefore, despatched Detective Armstrong to Maitland for the purpose of finding witnesses thoroughly cognizant of the facts. Armstrong accordingly visited Maitland, and put up at a tavern under an assumed name, making pretence that he wished to purchase horses. Notwithstanding his disguise, it appears from the after facts that Halliday knew him. One evening, about eight o'clock, Halliday called upon him at his tavern, and told him that he had a horse to sell, and asked him to go to his (Halliday's) house. Armstrong was suspicious, and asked a friend of his, of the name of Parsons, to accompany him. Halliday took him to the house, treated him, showed him the horse, and otherwise acted as if he were ignorant of the real character of his guest. They returned to the tavern, and Parsons went in to see his wife. Armstrong, at Halliday's special request, walked some distance down the road, and being still suspicious, desired to turn back; and being pressed by Halliday went on some rods further, when a second tavern was reached, from which emerged two men named Donoghue and Meade, whom Armstrong knew to be in Halliday's employ. He stopped and faced the men, who were about to pass him, when Donoghue, holding a stone in his hand, endeavored to strike him. Armstrong dodged the blow, and also a similar attempt by Meade, when Halliday struck the first blow on the back of Armstrong's neck, knocking him down. Halliday and the two men then beat him as he lay on the ground, Halliday calling him by his real name, and telling his tools to "knock the d—d life out of him," to "give him enough of it," and so forth. Armstrong was left weltering in his blood, and it is not probable he will be fit for service for some time to come, which was doubtless the object of the attack. A warrant was at once issued for the arrest of Halliday and his aiders and abettors, and the former was yesterday arrested in this city, and committed to jail on a charge of assault with intent to kill. O'Donoghue and Meade, the other two ruffians, have been arrested at Maitland, and there committed to jail.

Mrs. Douglas and Confiscated Property.

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 7, 1865.

To the Editor of the Herald:

In your edition of this morning, editorial page, correspondence from Washington, appears a statement relating to "abandoned and confiscated property," which I beg leave to bring to your personal notice with the emphatic contradiction of so much of the same as relates to Mrs. Douglas. The statement is as follows:

[illegible]

Mrs. Douglas has never held a Treasury permit to purchase; has never purchased for herself or others, directly or indirectly, any property whatever of the nature and description referred to; has never sold any such by any method of transfer, assignment or trust, and has never even been approached with any solicitation or request to do the same by any person whatever, and has never been in any way connected with any person or class of persons engaged in such transactions.

"The shadow of Mr. Douglas' great name," to use your correspondent's phrase, connects itself only with that great man's own historic struggle in defence of those great principles of self-government which he hoped and believed would have averted civil war. With his own vigorous, uncontroversial and patriotic maintenance and vindication of the Government when war had commenced, and with the now daily increasing conviction of the great mass of the American people that the principles he advocated, so far as applicable to the changed condition of the country, are to lie at the foundation of its future welfare, happiness and peace, I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. CUTTS,

Brevet Lieut. Col. U. S. A., Capt. Eleventh Infantry.

An Ohio Regiment Makes Trouble in Richmond, Va.—The Regulars Called Out.

[From the Richmond Whig, 6th.]

About eleven o'clock on Friday night the Fifth Ohio Cavalry reached the city, under its regimental officers, from Danville, where it had been doing duty, and where assigned quarters at the "Libby." Early on Saturday morning a large number of them left their temporary barracks, and imbibed a sufficiency of common whiskey to render them noisy and insubordinate. Wherever they were proceeding, Lieut. Murry, of the Twentieth New York State Militia, the officer of the guard, hastened to the prison and endeavored to quell the disturbance. He was immediately surrounded by twelve or thirteen of those most intoxicated, who threatened to shoot him if he attempted to make any arrests. At this juncture bottles (empty, of course) were thrown from the windows of the quarters of the regiment. Lieut. Murry sent for a force, when twenty of the Fourth Massachusetts came to his assistance, but these were quickly driven back. The cavalry continued to swear, during the affair, that they were armed with seven-shooters, and could and would whip every infantryman who attempted to interfere with them. Soon after the repulse of the Castle Thunder guard, Captain Ellsworth, with thirty-six of the 11th United States Regulars, reached the spot and restored order without much trouble. Three hundred and sixty-eight of the regiment were thereupon marched down to Rocketts and placed upon a transport, to prevent a repetition of the disorder. Three companies, which had not participated in it, were permitted to remain at their quarters at the Libby. A sergeant—a ringleader, arrested by Lieutenant Murry—snapped a pistol at him. The fact that the cap was defective, gives the guard force one more officer for duty this morning than there would have been had it exploded. The sergeant was then secured and locked up in the castle. Captain Schoonmaker made several narrow escapes, as one of the soldiers attempted to shoot him, while another drew a sabre. Both were fortunately, however, prevented from carrying out their murderous purpose. Considering the excitement which prevailed, it was a remarkable circumstance that no one was very seriously hurt, during an affair which promised for a time to culminate in bloodshed. The regiment is *en route* to Ohio, where it will be mustered out of service.

The Richmond Whig on New York and Chicago Newspapers.

[From the Richmond Whig, Nov. 7.]

The last number of the *Round Table* takes a shot at the New York dailies that will make them all flutter like wounded pigeons. They will no doubt be surprised at the audacity of this new aspirant for public favor in venturing to attack so many and such powerful establishments. The *Herald*, which claims to be in America what the London *Times* is in England, will be amazed to find itself classified among second-rate newspapers. It will, no doubt take its revenge on the *Round Table* for holding it up before the public as deficient in enterprise. The editor of the *Herald* can stand any amount of personal abuse and ridicule, but to be charged with being the conductor of a second rate newspaper, is more than he will be able to bear. His pride is all editorial pride, and it is to be feared that the worthy, estimable, and amiable editor of the *Herald* will be sorely wounded. The *Round Table* appeals to wealthy capitalists to unite and subscribe a sufficient sum to establish "a first-class daily paper" in New York city. It says "our so-called leading journals are a discredit to us," and "as they are now managed the merchants in this city who require all the news have to subscribe to one or more Boston, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and New Orleans papers." It says although New York controls the commerce of a continent, "it has not one journal which gives a full and exhaustive summary of the kind of commercial news required by our merchants." The *Round Table* states that Chicago, whose population is less than two hundred thousand, has three papers, each of which gives one-third more reading matter than any single New York journal, and on the editorial and news department of which probably fifty per centum more money is expended than is spent by any paper in New York. Our own attention has been attracted to the Chicago newspapers, which we believe to think excel all other American journals. They show more labor and attention in the editorial, commercial, and general news departments, than any other papers we see; and for miscellaneous reading they are in the front rank. Their ample and well filled sheets give evidence of the most liberal expenditure of money.

A. H. Stephens Declines to be a Candidate in Georgia.

To the Editor of the Augusta Constitutionalist:

CRAWFORDVILLE, Ga., Nov. 4th, 1865.

I see in your paper of to-day a reference to a late article in the Macon *Telegraph* expressing a preference for me as between candidates for Governor. I drop you this line to request you to state that I don't wish my name used in connection with that office in any way. I have so written to the editor of that paper and to others who have expressed themselves in favor of my being a candidate for Governor. I wish it generally and immediately known that I positively decline, to allow the use of my name in that connection.

[illegible]

Yours, truly,

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

Illinois Items.

The opposing candidates for School Commissioner in Sangamon county were Brigadier General Hodgers and private R. W. Weber—the former being the Copperhead candidate and the latter the Union. Private Weber beat General Hodgers by over 300 majority, being quite as large as the largest majority given to any candidate. Private Weber served three years in the ranks. He is a gentleman of education, being a graduate of one of our most popular colleges. [illegible]

The Springfield *Journal* returns thanks to Brigadier General Hodgers, Major General John A. McClernand, Captain Kidd and Messrs. Pratt and Crook, for their Herculean labors in the political field during the recent canvass. [illegible]

The Davenport *Gazette* says that Colonel Rodman, inventor of the Rodman gun, and who has been for some time post commandant of Rock Island Arsenal, has been brevetted Brigadier General.

On Tuesday, J. D. Hanson, of Chatham, while attempting to get on board the down passenger train of the Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, fell under the train and was so badly injured that he died in a few hours.

James Fitzpatrick, a well-known citizen of Princeton, died in that city on the 5th inst., aged 43. For the past three years he had held the position of mail agent on the C. B. & Q. R. R., and was highly esteemed by all who knew him.

The Quincy *Whig* says that Frank Kane, the engineer in Waterman's distillery, at Warsaw, was caught in the fly-wheel of the engine, a few days since, and crushed to death. An engineer on the ferry boat at the same place, was caught in the machinery on Wednesday, and had his arm wrenched from the socket, from the effects of which he soon after died.

A little child of John F. McCoy, of Aledo, Mercer county, aged between one and two years, upset a boiling hot tea-pot on itself, scalding it so badly, that it died in a few hours.

A New Route to Washington.

[From the Pittsburgh Commercial, 8th.]

The Pittsburgh & Connellsville railroad, although at present only in running order to Connellsville, will prove, when finished to Cumberland, one of the most important roads going out of Pittsburgh. The construction of the road is now being prosecuted with renewed vigor by its present management, the labor on the most important part of the line, Sand Patch tunnel, being almost completed. By this road, in connection with the Baltimore & Ohio and its branches, our citizens and those of the Western States will be enabled to reach the capital of the nation in from five to six hours less time than by any other completed or proposed route. The interests of this great route have suffered through the jealousies of more powerful rivals, but the important advantages, both to the mercantile and manufacturing interests of Pittsburgh, and the mercantile and commercial interests of Baltimore, as well as to the business and travel of the Western States, to be derived by its speedy completion, and the immediate tooth it has for a continuous route from the West to the National Capital, has caused an acknowledgment of its claims to Government patronage, which will insure its being in running order throughout the entire line without unnecessary delay. The road cannot be completed too soon.

Miscellaneous.

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE

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[illegible]

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[illegible]

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[illegible]

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GREAT SALE OF WAGONS AND MULE HARNESS.

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OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, [illegible]

[illegible]

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[illegible]

Proposals.

OFFICE CHIEF DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, [illegible]

[illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING A HARBOR AT MICHIGAN CITY, INDIANA.

[illegible]

APPLES!

[illegible]

City Notices.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County—ss.

CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, COURT HOUSE,

[illegible]

A. H. HEALD, City Collector.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

[illegible]

A. H. HEALD, City Collector.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

[illegible]

A. H. HEALD, City Collector.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

[illegible]

A. H. HEALD, City Collector.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

[illegible]

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COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

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A. H. HEALD, City Collector.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

[illegible]

A. H. HEALD, City Collector.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

[illegible]

A. H. HEALD, City Collector.

COLLECTORS' NOTICE.

[illegible]

A. H. HEALD, City Collector.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

[illegible]

A. H. HEALD, City Collector.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

[illegible]

A. H. HEALD, City Collector.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

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[illegible]

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LIFE SYRUP.

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106 Hanover-st Boston,

[illegible]

REV. J. W. POLAND, M. D.

[illegible]

Sold by Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Medicine Everywhere.

BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK

Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1865.

THE CITY.

NOTICE.—The pressure upon our space this morning compels us to defer the publication of a summary of Mr. Colfax's lecture until our next issue.

BASE BALL.—A game of base ball will be played by the Excelsiors on their grounds corner of West Lake and May streets, Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

FARMS AT AUCTION.—We call the attention of those wishing to invest in a farm to the advertisement in another column of two farms in Benton county, Indiana, about twenty-five miles from La Fayette.

SOLDIERS' HOME.—The lady managers of the Soldiers' Home held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the home, Mrs. Dickinson presiding.

ATTEMPT TO FIRE THE CENTRAL STATION.—About 9 o'clock on Thursday evening the prisoners held at the Central Police Station, awaiting examination, set fire to the bed clothes in the hall of the jail.

BURNETT'S TOILET ARTICLES.—We notice an unprecedented increase in the sale of Burnett's Cocoaine, Florimel, &c.—articles for the toilet which it is needless to name, much less to praise.

THE AMERICAN ORGANS.—Messrs. S. D. & H. W. Smith, manufacturers of the American Organs, are making in addition to their numerous styles of organ, and besides the common Pedal Organ, for churches, large church instruments with sixteen stops...

Northwestern agency with W. W. Kimball, Crosby's Opera House, Chicago.

FIRE.—About 9 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the upper story of a frame building No. 118 S. Wells street, occupied below as a furniture store by Mr. Hugh Alexander, and above as a glue depot by Mr. J. C. Cooley.

CHARGED WITH ADULTERY.—Thomas O'Brien and Mrs. Rosanna Corrigan, both from the village of Dunkirk, Ohio, were yesterday afternoon arraigned before Justice Milliken, charged by the husband of the woman with living in open adultery.

THE POOR.—A meeting will be held this Saturday evening, at half past seven o'clock, in the lecture room of the Clark street Methodist Church, for the purpose of organizing and putting in practice some plan for relieving the necessitous poor of the city.

VISIT TO THE TUNNEL CRIB.—The Board of Public Works paid an official visit to the tunnel crib yesterday afternoon...

THE KNABE PIANO.

Opinions of the Press, Eminent Musicians and State Fair Committees.

The New York *Tribune* of a few days ago, devoted nearly a column to a description of the world renowned Knabe Piano, and the details of its manufacture.

SHOOTING A HUSBAND.

Mrs. Beach Emulated—High Handed Revenge in Low Life.

Two or three weeks ago a man named Charles ... filed his petition in one of our City Courts, applying for a decree of divorce from his wife...

COOK COUNTY ELECTION.

Official Count of the Vote—Union Majority.

The votes polled at the election of last Tuesday in this county were officially counted yesterday in the County Clerk, at least, so many of them as had been returned at last evening. The following is the result of the count:

[Tables of votes by ward (First through Sixteenth Wards) and by town for Judge Sup'r Court, Dep. Clerk, Judge County Court, Clerk County Court, County Treasurer, School Commiss'r, County Surveyor, Police Com'rs N. D. and S. D., First Justice, Second Justice, Billiard — figures illegible.]

The following are the majorities for each of the Union candidates in the city, in the country towns, and the total:

* Wolcott was 219 in the minority on the city vote.

ITALIAN OPERA—ERNANI.

One of the very best representations of opera ever given in this city was that of Ernani, last evening, and coming immediately after the rendition of Faust, was a genuine and grateful surprise.

GRAU'S OPERA TROUPE IN CHICAGO.

A CONFIDING YOUTH.—A young man hailing from the Peninsula State, while waiting yesterday, in company with two female friends at the Central depot for the departure of the evening train, to convey them to their quiet home, was accosted by a man of prepossessing appearance...

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.—Another good house last evening greeted Mad. Celeste in her celebrated character of "Rudiga" in the "Woman in Red."

THE MUSEUM.—The Peep O' Day was well received at the Museum last night by a good house.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Kelley & Leon's unexceptionable troupe of Ethiopian Minstrels...

A STRANGER ROBBED OF $1,900.

ACCIDENT FROM CARELESS DRIVING.

PERSONAL.—Hon. D. S. Norton, United States Senator from Minnesota, and Hon. D. L. Phillips, of Springfield, are at the Richmond House.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Object Lessons—Exemplars of Teaching.

At half past two o'clock yesterday afternoon the members of the Northwestern Sunday School Teachers' Institute, together with a large number of interested spectators, assembled in the Lecture Room of the Clark Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

LOCAL MATTERS.

For the finest stock of custom made Clothing for men and boys...

La Belle France Eclipsed.

Ladies should not fail to call and see...

Simple but Effectual.

Dr. C. L. Spencer's Fragrant Odonnesine for the Teeth.

One Hundred Dollars Reward will be paid by Messrs. C. G. Clark & Co. ...

Tampering with the Teeth is Madness.

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co., of New York...

The Illinois School of Trade, 102 Lake street...

The "Columbian Gin," the best article of American distillation...

Go to the Best—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College...

MARRIED.

DIED.

Auction Sales.

BY JACOB GRAFF & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio. 500,000 feet TENNESSEE (RED) CEDAR.

AUCTION SALE, COMMENCING THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 9, At 133 Dearborn-st. cor. of Madison. A LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF **Gold and Silver Watches,** Every Variety of Plated Ware.

HORSES, MULES, &c., AT AUCTION.

Amusements.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE. ITALIAN OPERA. J. GRAU, DIRECTOR. GRAND GALA MATINEE. FAUST.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between Dearborn and State.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM. FAREWELL TO PEEP O' DAY.

ON FREE EXHIBITION, THE beautiful life-size painting of CONSOLATION, At FRODSHAM & CO'S Art Gallery, McVicker's Theatre building.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Washington-st., bet. Clark and Dearborn. Kelly & Leon's Minstrels.

PRIZE-SHOOTING FOR DUCKS, Saturday, Nov. 11th, afternoon and evening, at J. Dick's Lager Beer Saloon, No. 90 Dearborn street.

MARTINE'S CHICAGO DANCING ACADEMY. J. EDWIN MARTINE, Principal.

ART GALLERY, Crosby's Opera House Building. CHOICE OIL PAINTINGS ON EXHIBITION AND FOR SALE.

OPERA SEASON.

Auction Sales.

AUCTION.—I will sell at Public Auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 16th, TWO VALUABLE FARMS IN BENTON COUNTY, IND. ... J. BRODIE.

GOVERNMENT SALE. U. S. Medical & Hospital Stores AT AUCTION. On MONDAY, Nov. 13th, at 10 o'clock. ... WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

GOVERNMENT SALE. BLANKETS, Bedding, Clothing, Iron Bedsteads, Medical Instruments, Books, &c. AT AUCTION, On Thursday, Nov. 16th, 1865, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M. AT BUTTERS' AUCTION ROOMS, Nos. 103, 105 and 107 Dearborn-St., Chicago, Ills. ... WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

GOVERNMENT SALE. SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Medical and Blank Books, AT AUCTION. On Friday, Nov. 17, at 10 o'clock A. M. AT BUTTERS' AUCTION ROOMS, Nos. 103, 105 & 107 Dearborn street, CHICAGO, ILL. MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS, &C. MEDICAL BOOKS. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF Staple Domestic Dry Goods, AT AUCTION.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS. RICH FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—A furnished house...

WANTED—To Rent—About 1,000 square feet of room...

WANTED—To Rent—A large house...

To Rent.

TO RENT—The commodious residence 243 North La Salle street...

TO RENT—In a neat Cottage...

TO RENT—A suit of rooms one block from the Post Office...

TO RENT—Furniture for sale.

TO RENT—A desirable office in Lombard Block.

TO RENT—Pleasant front room.

TO RENT—A very pleasant front chamber...

TO RENT—A suit of unfurnished rooms...

TO RENT—Two new dwellings...

TO RENT—Furnished rooms, with or without board.

TO RENT—With furniture for sale...

TO RENT—Without board, pleasant furnished rooms...

TO RENT—Or For Sale—A Chickering Piano...

TO RENT—Piano. A fine-toned seven octave rosewood Piano...

TO RENT—Store with Basement, on South Water street.

TO RENT—Dockage, with convenience of railroad track and large warehouse...

TO RENT—One Cottage House of four rooms...

TO RENT—And furniture for sale...

TO RENT AND FOR SALE—New and second hand Pianos...

TO RENT—The Store on northwest corner of Wolcott and Michigan streets...

TO RENT—Half of a first-class office...

TO RENT—Office Room—Inquire...

TO RENT—One-half of a front furnished office...

Strayed.

STRAYED—Horse—From Nick...

STRAYED OR STOLEN—From...

Taken Up

TAKEN UP—Last Saturday, a Grey Horse...

General Notices.

NOTICE.

"How are You, Broom?"

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM THE GREAT REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS. ... FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, and J. H. REED & Co., Chicago.

ITCH! ITCH!! ITCH!!! Scratch! Scratch!! Scratch!!! DR. BLANK'S ITCH CERATE will cure the Itch in thirty-six hours...

W. W. STRONG, 203 Randolph Street, Continues to keep the LARGEST and best assorted stock of FURNITURE

STORAGE IN BOND AT J. B. TAYLOR'S

MILK, COFFEE, CREAM. The ELGIN MILK CONDENSING COMPANY are now making "The Plain Condensed Milk." BORDEN'S CONDENSED COFFEE.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., 72 Broadway, New York. EUROPEAN SHIPPING And General Agency.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Bull dogs, black and tan, and Scotch terriers.

FOR SALE—The following Standard Reports...

FOR SALE—Or exchange for lumber...

FOR SALE—A second-hand lumber wagon...

FOR SALE—A new, shifting top buggy...

FOR SALE—A Photograph Gallery on Lake street.

FOR SALE—Photograph Gallery.

FOR SALE—A lady wishing to leave the city desires to sell a stock of Millinery goods...

FOR SALE—A first-class saloon...

FOR SALE—Saloon and boarding house...

FOR SALE—Six saloons, three hotels...

FOR SALE—Melodeon—A 4 1-2 octave Melodeon...

FOR SALE—4 single Horses, six years old...

FOR SALE—One splendid span matched six-year old Geldings.

FOR SALE—500 brls choice Winter Apples...

FOR SALE—Hay Press—At the village of Fox Lake, Wis.

FOR SALE—To Contractors or the Trade.

FOR SALE—Lease of a good store on Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—To Machinists—A well stocked and fitted up Machine Shop...

FOR SALE—County Rights of the most perfect Flour Sifter ever invented.

FOR SALE—Large size Singer Sewing Machine...

FOR SALE—Stock, fixtures and building of a first-class Grocery Store...

FOR SALE—Stock and fixtures of a first-class Clothing House...

FOR SALE—The stock, fixtures and trade of a light manufacturing business...

FOR SALE—Hotel and Furniture.

FOR SALE—The stock and fixtures of a well established Grocery Store.

FOR SALE—A saloon, lease, license, stock and fixtures...

FOR SALE—Cheap—At 908 State street one two-horse portable engine...

FOR SALE—A complete set of Millwrights tools...

FOR SALE—Safe—We have a No. 4 Wilder's Safe for sale cheap.

FOR SALE—1 8-Bbl Lard Kettle...

FOR SALE—Cheap, for want of use, three very large elegant mirrors...

FOR SALE—Two-thirds interest in a first-class established business...

FOR SALE—Piano—A full 7 octave Piano...

FOR SALE—A first-class Distillery at Peoria...

FOR SALE—Rare Chance—A second-hand Hay Press...

For Sale—Real Estate.

FOR SALE—For $5,000—A house with 7 rooms...

FOR SALE—Houses and lots, in various localities...

FOR SALE—Brick dwellings, ten rooms each...

FOR SALE—A first-class business lot on State street...

FOR SALE—40 feet on Washington street...

FOR SALE—A ten acre tract on the Lake View road...

FOR SALE—A new two story frame house, of 11 rooms...

FOR SALE—Cheap, lot on corner of Adams and Loomis streets...

FOR SALE—House and Lot on the avenue...

FOR SALE—Two-story house, on leased ground...

FOR SALE—A new Cottage of 6 rooms...

FOR SALE—A brick residence on the southeast corner of Rush and Indiana streets...

FOR SALE—A nice Gothic Cottage, with valuable lot.

FOR SALE—Or To Rent—A new store and lease...

FOR SALE—Cottage and Lease, on North Carpenter street...

FOR SALE—A new house, 12 rooms...

FOR SALE—One new two-story House...

FOR SALE—A first-class Flouring mill at Janesville, Wis.

FOR SALE—930 acres of choice oil and coal lands...

Found.

FOUND—A stray horse on the corner of Polk and Jefferson streets...

Wanted—Male Help.

WANTED—6 good gas fitters at McKINLEY'S, No. 95 Washington street.

WANTED—100 men to work in saw mills in Michigan...

WANTED—1 dry goods salesman, 1 grocery clerk...

WANTED—A good Fire Insurance Solicitor...

WANTED—All persons looking for employment to apply at 97 Washington street...

WANTED—All persons wishing to purchase, sell, or exchange second-hand furniture...

WANTED—Three first-class tin roofers at L. B. BOOMER & CO., No. 14 ...

WANTED—Great Western Business Agency, rooms 23 and 24 Reynolds' Block...

WANTED—Immediately, 100 farm hands to go South. GIVENS & CO., 101 Washington-st.

WANTED—Book-keepers, travelling agents, salesmen, collectors, hotel clerks, porters...

WANTED—A boy 12 to 16 years of age, to work in an office.

WANTED—At the Great Western Business Agency Rooms, 23 and 24 Reynolds' Block...

WANTED—At the Chicago Employment Agency...

WANTED—Immediately, an experienced Hardware porter.

WANTED—At the Chicago Employment Association, 118 South Clark-st., Room 21...

WANTED—Employment Notice.

WANTED—Bookkeepers, mechanics, teamsters, clerks, agents, salesmen...

WANTED—All men looking for employment to call at the Chicago Employment Agency...

WANTED—A capable man as wholesale salesman in the shoe business.

WANTED—Bookkeepers, clerks, travelling agents, porters, drivers...

WANTED—A good salesman to sell Dress Goods, trimmings and notions by sample.

WANTED—Salesmen, bookkeepers, conductors, brakemen...

WANTED—Immediately—Two good steady broom makers.

WANTED—An experienced traveller for a grocery or commission house.

WANTED—An experienced Shoe Maker...

WANTED—Good Salesmen. Apply in person at 383 State street, Chicago.

WANTED—A practical book-keeper...

WANTED—Candy Makers—At Farrell's Steam Candy Works...

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—An operator on a Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine.

WANTED—1 dry goods saleswoman...

WANTED—20 girls to work in Book Bindery.

WANTED—A respectable girl to cook and do general housework...

WANTED—A young lady of good address as travelling saleswoman.

WANTED—2 porters, 2 salesmen, ...

WANTED—Female help—Ladies seeking employment...

WANTED—A good steady girl to do housework in a small family.

WANTED—Immediately—50 good cloak makers.

WANTED—First-class cloak hands to take work home.

WANTED—A cook for a first-class Restaurant.

WANTED—Twenty-five experienced Coat makers.

WANTED—Housekeeper—A middle aged woman, American or English...

WANTED—A good girl to do general housework in a small family.

Wanted—Information.

WANTED—Information of Ann McIntyre...

Wanted—Correspondence

WANTED—Correspondence with two good looking, intelligent, honest ... young ladies...

Lost.

LOST—On Thursday last, a medium sized Pocket Account Book...

LOST—On Wednesday, Nov. 8th, between Clark and LaSalle-st...

LOST—About a week or ten days since, Certificate of Deposit...

LOST—Yesterday morning, a Pleasant Morocco Pocket Book...

LOST—$10 Reward—Lost, yesterday...

LOST—Cow—A tall, large red and white speckled Cow...

LOST—Ten Dollars Reward.

Wanted—Miscellaneous

WANTED—Business Information Agency.

WANTED—Situation—As Porter or shipping clerk...

WANTED—A competent dressmaker...

WANTED—"Stamps." Money won't grow while lying idle in your pockets...

WANTED—A small store on ground floor...

WANTED—Merchants, storekeepers, hotel-keepers, farmers, railroads...

WANTED—Discharged and disabled soldiers and others...

WANTED—Strangers in the city and others in want of employment...

WANTED—We have several applications for desirable houses...

WANTED—By a single gentleman, an elegant and completely furnished room...

WANTED—An express wagon. Apply at 90 South Water street.

WANTED—Attention—Call, if idle, at the Great Western Business Agency, Rooms 23 and 24 Reynolds' Block...

WANTED—Carpenters and Builders to know that we have a large stock of plain window and door frames on hand...

WANTED—$12 per day—Any person, male or female...

WANTED—To sell an interest in a manufacturing business...

WANTED—A well educated young lady to teach...

WANTED—About $6,000 for two or three years...

WANTED—To sell a half interest in a well established fruit store...

WANTED—To sell a Photograph Gallery on Lake street.

WANTED—A wet nurse at 39 ...

WANTED—"Attention." Something new...

WANTED—Partner—In the manufacturing business...

WANTED—Farmers' girls, and all intelligent women...

WANTED—A sound, gentle horse...

WANTED—10,000 men to make a fortune in an easy business...

WANTED—To buy a residence lot...

WANTED—To exchange unimproved lands in Missouri...

WANTED—Parties desiring a ...

WANTED—An active man in each town to manufacture and sell the Crystal...

WANTED—To purchase some cheap lots...

Boarding—Wanted.

BOARDING—Wanted By a young gentleman and wife...

BOARDING—Wanted in a private family, by two young gentlemen.

BOARDING—Wanted—Two young gentlemen desire a furnished room, with board...

BOARDING—Wanted—A single gentleman wishes board for the winter...

BOARDING—Wanted—I am willing to pay a liberal price for a suite of rooms, furnished...

Boarding.

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife can get board and furnished front room...

BOARDING—And a pleasant home for the winter.

BOARDING—Two Rooms to let, with board...

BOARDING—A furnished or unfurnished front parlor...

BOARDING—One large nicely furnished room...

BOARDING—Two gentlemen can be accommodated with board...

BOARDING—And lodging can be had...

BOARDING—Two gentlemen can find room, with board...

BOARDING—A gentleman and his wife can obtain board...

BOARDING—A couple of gentlemen...

BOARDING—A few single gentlemen wishing board for the winter...

BOARDING—Two large front rooms to let, with board...

BOARDING—One or two children can be accommodated...

BOARDING—A pleasant suite of rooms...

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents...

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situation...

Wanted—Partners.

WANTED—Partner...

Chicago Tribune.
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1865.

THE NEWS.

...the volume of National Bank currency...

Brooks' seat in Congress is to be contested by his competitor, Wm. E. Dodge.

Gen. John A. Logan has been offered the mission to Japan.

The origin of the Jamaica rebellion will be found ... in our despatches.

The Alabama Convention, by a large vote, ... against repudiating the State debt incurred in the interests of the rebellion.

The body of Wirz was buried on Saturday in the arsenal grounds, near the graves of the conspirators.

Secretary Seward has sent a telegram to ... of North Carolina, requiring him to continue to exercise his functions until otherwise ...

The trial of G. Volney Dorsey, late State Treasurer of Ohio, on a charge of malfeasance in office, is expected to take place before the Court of Common Pleas of Franklin county...

The morning train on the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad...

Much anxiety is felt in San Francisco on account of the non-arrival of the steamer Constitution...

Capitalists have purchased the old canal property at Turner's Falls...

The libel suit of J. G. Harris against the proprietors of the Louisville Union Press...

Our Washington despatch says persistent efforts to practically resuscitate the rebel debt...

The circulation of the Free Banks of Indiana...

The views of the Vicksburg *Herald* are contained in the following extract...

Several of our exchanges along the line of the Grand Trunk Railway...

The copperheads of Rochester, New York, have inaugurated an attempt to swindle George ... out of his seat in the New York Assembly...

A Washington Medal Purchased from the Indians.

[From the Lawrence Journal, 7th.]

Major General John B. Sanborn, when in this city a few days ago, showed us quite a relic of antiquity...

The Endowment of Antioch College.

The committee chosen by the National Convention of Unitarian Churches, to raise an endowment of $100,000 for Antioch College...

INTERESTING FROM UTAH.

Sketches of Sermons by Young, Heber Kimball, A. Smith and others.

INTENSE HOSTILITY TO THE GOVERNMENT.

The Mormons Drilling and Arms and Ammunition—They will Fight for Polygamy—Federal Offices are Filled—Internal Revenue Collected—the National Authority.

[Correspondence of the New York ...]

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY ...

I have spent seventeen days ... of studying the ... Utah.

CHANGE OF TONE IN THE MORMON ...